

## Carter: U.S. neutron bomb plans unaffected by Brezhnev's offer

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP). — President Jimmy Carter said today Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's offer not to develop a neutron bomb "has no significance at all" in Carter's consideration of whether to go ahead with development of the weapon for U.S. forces.

Carter told a news conference the Soviets have no need for the neutron weapon which is designed for use against Russian tank forces. The president suggested that a more reasonable trade-off would be a Soviet offer to cut down on tank buildup in Eastern Europe. (See story on Brezhnev's offer -- page 6).

# JORDAN TIMES

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## U.S. Congress leaders ask Carter to shelve Mideast arms deal

WASHINGTON, April 25 (R). — Congressional leaders urged President Carter today to delay indefinitely his proposed \$4.8 billion sale of warplanes to Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Israel.

Thomas O'Neill, Speaker of the House of Representatives, told reporters that the controversial arms package would be defeated in both the House and Senate if it is sent to Congress.

"We are making another appeal to the White House to delay sending the bill," Mr. O'Neill said after a meeting with Senate Democratic leader Robert Byrd.

The White House plans to send the arms package to Congress tomorrow. The House and the Senate would have 30 days to disapprove of the proposed sale of 60 F-15 fighters to Saudi Arabia, 50 of the older F-16 fighters to Egypt and 15 F-16 fighters to Israel.

(See related story on page 6).

"I don't know whether he (President Carter) will listen to Mr. O'Neill," he said. Sen. Byrd was asking for an indefinite delay in the arms sale.

"It would be foolhardy to send up the package if you do not have the votes," the House leader said.

President Carter has insisted that the arms sale be regarded as a package and said that Congress blocked the sale of airplanes to Egypt and Saudi Arabia, he would stop the sale to Israel.

Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan told reporters in Tel Aviv today before leaving for Washington that Israel believed a U.S. had to adhere to ear-

lier promises to supply Israel with planes without making it part of a package deal involving Saudi Arabia and Egypt.

## Students demonstrate as Moro's death now thought to be certain

ROME, April 25 (R). — Gloom hung over Italy's Liberation Day celebrations today as fears grew that the murder of kidnapped ex-Premier Aldo Moro was now inevitable.

Anonymous callers claiming to speak for the Red Brigades urban guerrillas who abducted Mr. Moro 40 days ago told the press he had been killed last night because the government refused to bargain for his life.

But there was no way of ascertaining whether the calls, made to the Italian news agency ANSA in Turin and Milan, were genuine.

Previous calls purportedly from the Red Brigades that the 61-year-old politician was dead proved false.

The sense of foreboding about Mr. Moro's fate made the 33rd anniversary celebrations marking the defeat of Fascism the most miserable in the history of the Italian Republic.

"It's more like a funeral than a holiday," said newspaper seller Mario Martelli.

Several thousand students demonstrating against "the terrorism of the state and of the Red Brigades" clashed with police in Rome. Some of the de-

## King Hussein to Yugoslavia

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein flies to Yugoslavia tomorrow on a three-day official visit at the invitation of President Josip Broz Tito, a source at the Royal Hashemite Court here said today.

The two leaders are scheduled to discuss various world issues, in particular the Middle East problem and ways to promote friendly relations between Jordan and Yugoslavia.

monstrators chanted "Aldo Moro — you are no more." Police fired tear gas and baton-charged the demonstrators when a large group broke away from the main march. About 46 people were arrested.

Leaders of Mr. Moro's Christian Democratic Party held yet another crisis meeting. But authoritative sources said they did not consider any change in their outright rejection of demands by the Red Brigades yesterday for the release of 13 jailed leftists.

## Dayan leaves for U.S. as Atherton returns home

TEL AVIV, April 25 (R). — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan left here today for Washington, and said that he was not taking any new ideas or proposals for a Middle East settlement with him.

Speaking to reporters before his departure, Mr. Dayan expressed strong opposition to the proposed sale of American fighters to Saudi Arabia and Egypt as part of a package deal also including Israel.

## Hussein: Israel may have nuclear bombs

BEIRUT, April 25 (Agencies). — His Majesty King Hussein voiced Arab fears that Israel has the atom bomb in an interview published in Beirut today.

The King told the Lebanese newspaper Al Nahar that the Israelis had highly-sophisticated conventional weapons.

"We have no guarantees that Israel does not have nuclear weapons as well, ready to be used when the need arises," he was quoted as saying.

King Hussein disclosed that, when Israel invaded south Lebanon on March 15, he had joined his own army command-

ers at Jordanian General Headquarters. Al Nahar said he told it he had been afraid the Israelis might also hit northern Jordan and that he believed this was still a possibility.

The King said Israel's strategy in a future war would be based on a lightning attack to cut off Syrian forces operating in Lebanon from their original bases in Syria.

"The Israelis would then overrun the north Jordan heights, an extension of Syria's occupied Golan Heights, to block land communications and close the border between Syria and Jordan," he told.

Al Nahar's editor, Michael Abu Jawdeh.

The King urged an Arab summit to discuss a pan-Arab strategy for political, military and economic action, which he had prepared and which several Arab leaders had approved in principle.

The King criticised the United States and European countries, saying none of them had taken "a firm and clear position seriously urging Israel to implement the U.N. resolutions (calling for withdrawal from occupied Arab territories) and to respond to peace efforts."

"The problem is that Israel does not want to pull out of Arab lands regardless of whether peace is achieved or not," he said.

"Until this Israeli position is changed, I can't see how we can make any progress towards peace."

King Hussein called for moves to restore Arab solidarity, saying division in the Arab World was one factor which encouraged Israel "to take this intransigent stand."

King Hussein said several Arab heads of state had approved his concept for collective military, political and economic action.

"Many rulers accepted the working paper as an agenda for an Arab summit conference. But some of them still have to drop their reservations about President Sadat and agree on a date and venue for the summit," His Majesty said.

"If they will punish us because of our objections, then we must accept that, but the American attitude is absolutely wrong," the foreign minister said.

Mr. Dayan said that Israel would do everything possible to reach an agreement for a Middle East peace. However, it was a mistake to believe that the wording of Israel's interpretation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242, or the formulation of a declaration of principles for a Middle East peace, would be the main point of his discussions in the United States.

"The main thing we want to see is what Egypt has to offer and to suggest regarding the future of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. We want to see what will happen the day after an agreement is signed, and that's not just a matter of words," the foreign minister said.

The agreement had marked the first major departure from the free market policies advocated by Mr. Begin's rightist movement.

Further criticism of the agreement came from the Government of the Bank of Israel, Mr. Arnon Gafni, who said the price freeze would cost the government about eight billion Israeli pounds (\$490 million) in unbudgeted funds.

The agreement had marked the first major departure from the free market policies advocated by Mr. Begin's rightist movement.

## Begin: We must say no to "dangerous" demands

TEL AVIV, April 25 (Agencies). — Prime Minister Menachem Begin has said Israel should have the strength and courage to say "no" to demands which it felt endangered its security.

The prime minister was addressing celebrations yesterday marking the tenth anniversary of establishment of the Kiryat Arba Jewish settlement near the West Bank Arab town of Hebron.

Editorial comment — page 2 —

Mr. Begin said: "We have before us a great and possibly fateful campaign on which the future of our people in the land of Israel may depend. Powerful forces are ranged against us," he said, "demands are made upon us on matters which may affect our very existence. We must be prepared, with stout hearts, to say one small but weighty, quiet but important word: No."

Meanwhile, the Gush Emunim (Faith Bloc) movement is reported to have laid down a wide-scale plan for settling up

## Cabinet delayed till Lebanese "peace plan" is approved by all

BEIRUT, April 25 (R). — Lebanese President Elias Sarkis delayed the appointment of a new prime minister today, pending further debate on proposals to ban private militias and curb Palestinian guerrilla activity. Despite leftwing criticism, a meeting of about 30 deputies today approved the plan, worked out by a 13-man parliamentary committee on Sunday.

House Speaker Kamel As'ad told reporters the six-point scheme will be submitted to a full session of parliament on Thursday.

"We hope unity of ranks will be consecrated after the endorsement of the formula designed to deal with all aspects of the Lebanese crisis," he said.

President Sarkis had been expected to name the head of a new cabinet today, but informed sources said he would probably wait for full approval of the peace plan.

Prime Minister Selim Al Hoss, whose eight-man government of technocrats was formed in the wake of a bloody civil war, resigned last Wednesday to let Lebanon's politicians tackle the country's problems.

The delay in forming a new cabinet followed leftwing criticism of the formula, which is intended as a basis for efforts

to reconcile Christians, Muslims and Palestinians.

The National Movement, a grouping of leftist parties, said in a statement the plan contradicted previous commitments and would lead to a deadlock in Lebanese-Palestinian relations.

The movement, which said it was not represented on the parliamentary committee, said nobody could annul unilateral formal agreements concluded

between the Lebanese and Palestinian authorities.

This was taken as a reference to resolutions adopted at Arab summits in Riyadh and Cairo in October 1976, which governed Palestinian guerrilla activity in Lebanon.

Palestinian leaders meeting here today said they had no wish to interfere in Lebanon's internal affairs, but they were determined to maintain and protect their guerrilla forces.

## New Israeli withdrawal by Sunday

TEL AVIV, April 25 (R). — Israel is expected to withdraw from 60 per cent of the territory it now holds in south Lebanon by next Sunday, a United Nations spokesman said today.

Such a withdrawal would leave the Israelis still in control of a strip ranging between 6 and 10 kms. wide inside the Lebanese border.

This was the zone which Israel proclaimed as its original objective when Israeli forces stormed across the border to stamp out Palestinian guerrilla activity on March 14.

The Israeli government says total withdrawal must await full establishment of the United Nations Interim Force for Lebanon (UNIFIL) and assurance that it can hold back Palestinian guerrillas from the area.

## Stirrings of new Israeli labour unrest appear

TEL AVIV, April 25 (R). — Israel's attempt to curb a ruinous 40 per cent annual inflation rate came under fire today from both trade union and government officials.

Finance Minister Simcha Elich and the leader of the powerful Histadrut labour federation last week signed an economic agreement under which commodities and public services were frozen in exchange for controls on wage demands.

The 15 per cent wage increase limit was not actually contained in the document, but both sides have said it was included in the deal.

Two big unions within Histadrut — the Teachers and En-

gineers — termed the agreement a "sell-out of the workers" and warned they would not honour the pact.

The government's problems were compounded by an unprecedented attack today by Deputy Finance Minister Yezbek-el Flomin, who accused his chief, Mr. Elich, of giving too much and receiving too little.

Mr. Flomin told reporters: "In this agreement the government is giving everything and getting very little in return."

Mr. Flomin's public criticism of his minister came as a surprise since the two men are leaders of the liberal wing of Prime Minister Menachem Begin's rightwing Likud Party.

But Mr. Flomin denied local press reports that he planned to resign.

The dissenting Histadrut unions threatened to strike to push demands for pay rises of up to 50 per cent.

A Histadrut spokesman said meetings would be held with all unions to dissuade them from carrying out their strike threat.

## Sadat's moves have Saudi, Gulf support, says Egypt's Mubarak

CAIRO, April 25 (R). — Egyptian Vice President Husni Mubarak was quoted here today as saying Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states supported Egypt's peace initiative towards Israel.

He told the Bahrain newspaper Akhbar Al Khaleej: "We are in agreement with the Gulf countries and Saudi Arabia and we have an understanding on everything. They are fully on our side and that is enough."

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states have not so far publicly backed or opposed President Anwar Sadat's initiative although they have been calling for action to heal the Arab rift caused by Egypt's direct approach to Israel.

"The initiative did not create disagreements between the Arab countries. It merely revealed their existence," Mr. Mubarak said.

He indicated the differences were about the means of achieving basic Arab demands for the restoration of Arab lands occupied by Israel in the 1967 Middle East war and rights of the Palestinian people rather than the demands themselves.

President Sadat's peace policies "have put Israel in the corner of peace before the whole world which has come to appreciate our cause whose crux is the Palestinian cause," the president said.

He repeated statements by Mr. Sadat that the United Nations was the main mediator in the conflict. "This does not mean that we want to exclude the Soviet Union from the conflict. On the contrary we want the Soviet Union to play its role in reaching a just peace," he added.

Egypt welcomed the establishment of normal, good relations with Moscow, "but they should be based on equality," he said.

Relations between the two countries have been tense since President Sadat expelled Soviet military experts from Egypt in 1972.

## King Khaled receives

Sharif Fawwaz

RIYADH, April 25 (JNA). — Saudi Arabia's King Khaled Ibn Abdul Aziz received the Jordanian Minister of Culture and Youth, Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf, here today.

The meeting was also attended by Saudi Crown Prince and Deputy Premier Fahd Ibn Abdul Aziz, Second Deputy Premier Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz and the head of Saudi Youth Welfare, Prince Faisal Ibn Fahd.

Sharif Fawwaz is on a visit to Saudi Arabia to discuss developing youth relations between the two countries.

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See pages 4-5.

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## Back into the bottomless pit

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says Israel should have the strength and courage, as he put it, to say "no" to demands which it feels may endanger its security. That sort of thing sounds fair enough, on the grounds that no reasonable person can ever be asked to do anything that would endanger his or her security. But coming from Mr. Begin, this sort of posture must send chills down the spines of Jimmy Carter and Anwar Sadat, not to mention others who are trying to zero in on the common ground between Arabs and Israelis, because it wraps Israel's entire negotiating posture in a sacrosanct blanket of security demands that remain undefined and, according to past Israeli action, insatiable.

For Mr. Begin to start talking like this only days before he sets off on another visit to Washington must be disturbing to the Americans, who have to treat him nicely in public while trying to fathom his bottomless security pit. Unfortunately, the Israelis have always been able to resist demands on them to act like other reasonable people simply by invoking their security demands, without ever spelling out what these security requirements are. Once in a while, to make things doubly complex, they say they will never rely on anyone else to guarantee their security, but they must do this job themselves, as they have sought to do, presumably, in south Lebanon, and the continuing occupation of land of three neighbouring Arab states.

What is required now from the entire world, but especially from the United States, is to call Mr. Begin's bluff on the security issue and neutralise this awesome trump card that he keeps playing when he is asked, and refuses, to be reasonable. One appreciates that this may not be a public and open process, but it is critically important if we are to make any progress in the search for peace and justice.

## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

His Majesty King Hussein's speech at the opening of the National Consultative Council Monday was the subject of comment by the Jordanian dailies Tuesday. There was particular emphasis on the King's call for a unified strategy to liberate occupied Arab territories and for the rich Arab countries to generously provide the Jordanian army with the necessary help in order to build up Arab strength.

AL RA'Y says the consultative council's opening meeting was another opportunity for the King to remind the nation as a whole of their duties towards themselves and each other particularly on how to treat the Middle East crisis in these intricate circumstances, and find an honourable solution to the problem.

The newspaper points out that King Hussein's repeated calls on the Arab nation to build up their strength and carry out their national responsibilities of supporting the Jordanian army, the shield of the Arab nation, stem from "Jordan's abhorrence to seek help from foreign sources and its refusal to resign to sham and hollow international pledges (to solve Arab problems)."

AL DUSTOUR says that King Hussein's ideals, significantly expressed in his speech, came as an interpretation of the feelings of the Jordanian and Arab peoples who will never forget Jordan's sacrifices and its constant efforts to achieve Arab unity and solidarity.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Geology Exhibit

An exhibition of types of rocks and minerals found in Jordan is on display at the University of Jordan library. The exhibition is sponsored by the Jordanian Geologists' Association and continues till the 26th.

### Arabic play

"The Cafe of the Wise", an Arabic play by Kamal Kellani, is now showing at the Department of Culture and Arts Theatre, Jabal Luweibdeh. The play will run daily at 7:00 p.m. until April 29.

### Photo Exhibit

A photo exhibit showing scenes from Petra is on display daily at the French Cultural Centre. The exhibit runs until May 4th.

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# Emphasis in the teaching of agriculture placed firmly on serving the community

This is the last in a two-part series on the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Jordan. Here we present a discussion with six members of the academic staff at the faculty. The Jordan Times will be running articles that explore the different facets of agriculture in Jordan on a regular basis.

By Lee S. Tesdell  
 Special to the Jordan Times

We spoke first with Dr. Ahmad M. Faqih, the Head of the Department of Animal Production and Protection, who received his Ph.D. from the University of California at Davis. Dr. Faqih said that of the first thirteen graduates turned out by his department in 1977, eleven went into private agricultural business and the other two went into education.

This, Dr. Faqih pointed out, speaks well for the contribution which the Faculty of Agriculture is making to the advancement of agriculture in Jordan.

Dr. Faqih emphasised the importance which the faculty places on serving the community, one of the methods used to this end being applied research. The faculty also tries to imbue their graduates with a practical oriented attitude towards agriculture. The students in the third and fourth years are often given a chance to work in the faculty on some research related to their major field, and are even sometimes asked by a business concern in the private sector to do technical work such as debanking chickens. "We give them confidence, a sense of responsibility," said Dr. Faqih of the B.Sc. graduates.

As to cooperation with other agencies in Jordan concerned with agriculture, Dr. Faqih pointed out that the faculty has had "good cooperation from the Ministry of Agriculture," and the private sector as well.

The department is, at present, concerned with such problems as feed research. "We want to know what sources there are," Dr. Faqih said, which could assist in the more efficient raising of animals in Jordan.

"Feed shortage is a number one problem," he continued saying that basic data on animal production is needed and such problems as optimum rations for growing and fattening sheep in feedlots will be targets for research in his department.

We visited with Dr. Hussein Al Musa, whose specialities in entomology. His office was, predictably enough, filled with boxes of "bugs". Asked how he sees the faculty as contributing to the Five Year Plan in Jordan, he said: "We are contributing to it by training personnel."

He continued by saying: "The faculty is ready to supply the various sectors of agriculture in the country with suitably trained people if the needs can be coordinated with the faculty". For example, said Dr. Al Musa, if ten people are needed in a specific field, a programme for their needs could be shaped at the faculty.

"We complement the work of the production side", for instance, by studying "the economics of application of fertilizer on wheat and tomatoes" Dr. Suleiman Arabiyat, head of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Extension, said of his department's work.

The department, just established this academic year, has two Assistant professors, two assistants, and two more students in the United States studying for their Ph.D.'s in marketing and extension, respectively.



Dr. Arabiyat pointed to two main tasks confronting his department: teaching and research. The courses now offered include extension education, agricultural marketing and cooperatives, introduction to agricultural economics and farm management.

Current research includes developing a crop manual for the Jordan Valley, which will provide data in the form of production coefficients (cost plus return per unit) and a second project, an economic analysis of dairy farms in the Amman-Zarqa district. The latter project, Dr. Arabiyat said, is now in the final stages.

The objective of the dairy study is to provide a descriptive analysis of dairy farms to determine the exact relationship between cattle size, cost of production, and marketing channels for fresh milk. The end result is to determine the optimum size of a dairy farm in this area.

This study, as with the previously mentioned crop manual for the Jordan Valley, will go to farmers and policy makers alike for practical application.

A third research project in its initial stages is one concerned with marketing agricultural products in Jordan. Of particular importance in this study will be the problems of

the vegetable market, fluctuations in which can cause problems for Jordan's vegetable growers.

Of obvious practical application is the research being conducted by the agricultural engineering people at the Faculty of Agriculture. Dr. Bassam Snobar, a Ph.D. holder from Michigan State University, said that the priority of his research goes to harvesting. His example of lentils drove home the point. At present, he said, it takes Jordanian farmers about 6-12 hours to harvest a dunum of lentils. The total with lentils - new about 22,000 - is declining partly because of harvesting problems. A small, hand-pulled harvester is the answer, and Dr. Snobar said he is now working on that.

The harvesting of olives in Jordan presents another problem, he told us. There are about three million olive trees in Jordan, of which about two thirds are now in production. It takes about 30,000 labourers to do the harvesting in about one month. The method used is handpicking by ladder, although Dr. Snobar said that beating of the trees and branches with sticks or mallets is sometimes done and is harmful to the tree. He said that it has recently been determined that injuries to olive trees from such harvesting techniques provide a fertile breeding ground for harmful insects.

The priority in the design of improved harvesting equipment, Dr. Snobar said, is to keep it simple and cheap. As to the harvesting of grains like wheat, he said that custom operations seem to furnish an answer. Almost all of Jordan's wheat is now combined by machine, and instead of every farmer having his own machinery - which would be costly - custom operators furnish both the trained personnel and equipment to do the job. Costs now run at about one to one and a half J.D. per dunum, Dr. Snobar said.

Quality-control of finished agricultural products in Jordan is urgently needed, said Dr. Snobar. Lentils again provide a good example. Dirty lentils because they are sold by weight, are highly profitable, but not a good quality product. He told us that customers would probably pay more if they knew that the lentils had a uniformly good quality. In this case, then, the improvements are needed in packaging and grading of grains and fruit. Another aspect of this problem is the relationship to the drive to increase production. It is pointless, Dr. Snobar said, to increase yields without proper handling and quality-control of the finished product. "Quality and quantity have to go together," he said, and emphasised that 25 per cent of the world's produce is lost to mishandling, making obvious the importance for Jordan's agriculture to increase its produce handling procedure and quality-control systems.

Finally, we talked with Mr. C. Gardner Shaw, to find out about outside aid to the Faculty of Agriculture. Mr. Shaw is the director of the American U.S. Aid programme at the faculty. Other outside aid comes from the British government in the form of support of a poultry project run currently by Mr. George Goddard.

The American programme, Mr. Shaw told us, has four facets. These include student training, training of faculty, provision of American specialists, and provision of needed equipment to the faculty based on their own needs, not what the American programme thinks they need.

The overall cost of the U.S. Aid programme is two million U.S. dollars over a four year period. Equipment purchases account for about 900,000 dollars, and the rest goes to training of one kind or another.

At present there are three American experts at the faculty, Dr. Robert Wilcox, in agricultural marketing, Dr. Max Jensen, and Mr. Shaw himself, whose specialty is plant pathology. Other expertise has been provided through the programme in irrigation engineering, agricultural extension, virology and agricultural machinery. Graduate students from Jordan are now being supported at American universities by the programme. There are ten students, all doing well and some exceptionally well, said Mr. Shaw, at Washington State University, University of Illinois, University of California at Davis and at Riverside, and Iowa State University. Members of this faculty have been sent for short post-graduate courses in the fields of soil science, animal science, farm machinery, agronomy and agricultural economics. Two or three more now be sent under the current programme said Mr. Shaw.

The British programme, we were told by Mr. Goddard, is aimed at the best management



Wheat being harvested with improved harvesting equipment near Wadi Rum.

practices for the local conditions of poultry raising. It is funded through the Ministry of Overseas Development and at present provides only for Mr. Goddard's expertise, though he is hoping that it will be expanded.

## Havana information meet accepts Jordan's proposals, Abu Odeh says

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh returned home today after representing Jordan at the meetings of the second conference of the government council for information coordination among the non-aligned states which was held in Havana, Cuba, between April 17-20.

Mr. Abu Odeh told reporters that the participants discussed, among other things, the report submitted by the chairman of the committee of the news agencies complex which transmits the news of non-aligned countries to Asia, Europe, Latin America and Africa, who headed the Indian delegation.

The conference approved the recommendations submitted by the Yugoslav delegation on the results of the broadcasting conference held in Sarajevo, Yugoslavia, October 1977. One important recommendation of that conference was the establishment of a complex for radio and television broadcasts, he added.

The Iraqi delegation's suggestion that a press meeting be held in Baghdad during the last quarter of next year to discuss technical and professional problems in the non-aligned countries was agreed upon.

Intensive discussion on the imbalance of the information flow between the industrialised and non-aligned countries, and the formation of a new international information network which would complete the international economic system currently under study by specialised agencies, were among main features of the conference.

Jordan's proposal for drawing up a draft for the new international information system, which would be used as a basis for the discussions of the United Nations General Assembly in its next session, was approved on condition that the report be submitted first for

discussion by the non-aligned countries foreign ministers council during its meeting in Belgrade, July 1978. The report would then be submitted to the General Assembly by Tunis.

Mr. Abu Odeh said Jordan also proposed that the new draft system should be based on the recommendations of information experts from the non-aligned countries. The Jordanian recommendations stressed that the council should cooperate with the committee formed by the United Nations Educational, Cultural and Scientific Organisation (UNESCO) in this field.

The council reviewed UNESCO's working plan on the mass media and achievements in serving the developing countries.

The conference was attended by all the members of the council except Somalia. The United Nations, the Organisation of African Unity and U.N. Development Programme all sent representatives.

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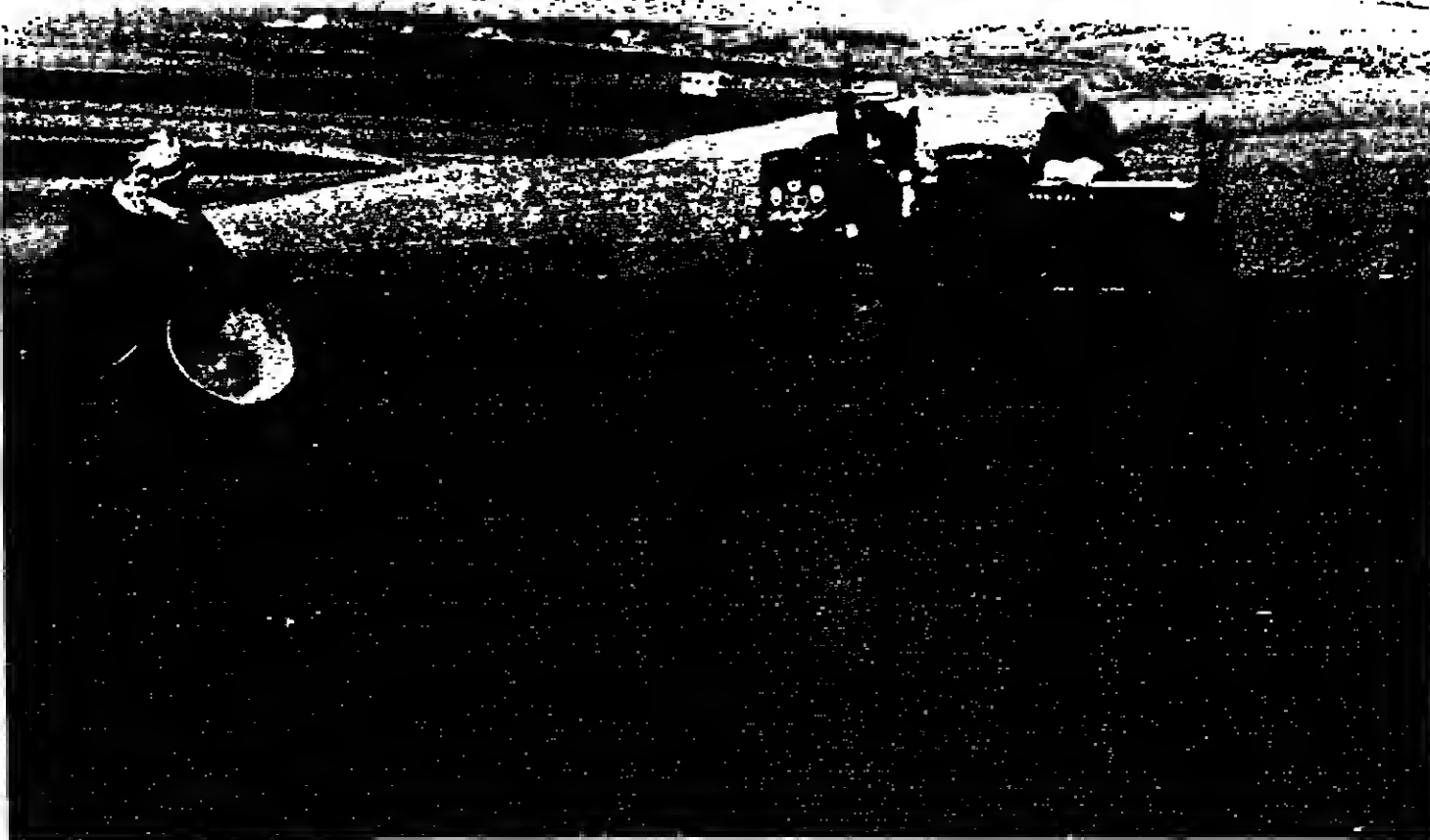
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## In response to King's speech

## National Council pledges to pursue constructive, objective dialogue with the government

Coming &amp; Going...

## Ghaleb Barakat returns from tourism meet

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — Minister of Tourism Ghaleb Barakat today returned home after representing Jordan at a five-day international conference on tourism and air transport held in Mexico, April 17. Mr. Barakat told reporters that the conference recommended the formation of multilateral tourism committees whose tasks would include regulating tourist movement, facilitating border procedures and cooperating in applying the recommendations of the International Civil Aviation Organisation and the International Tourism Organisation on this subject. He added that Jordan participated in the three committees which studied the 18 working papers submitted during the meetings.

## Sudanese police officers arrive

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — A delegation of Sudanese police officers arrived in Amman last night for a week-long visit. The delegation, led by Maj. Ismail Atiyeh, called at the public security department today and met with the director general, Maj. Gen. Ghazi Arabiyat. The Sudanese visit is at the invitation of the Minister of the Interior, Suleiman Arar.

## Czech foreign minister due here May 2

AMMAN, April 25 (R). — Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chmoupek is expected to arrive here on May 2 for a four-day visit to the official Jordan News Agency said today. Mr. Chmoupek, invited by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hassan Ibrahim, will hold talks on Middle East developments with senior Jordanian officials and sign a cultural cooperation agreement, according to the JNA.

## Al Rawabdeh returns from Riyadh space meet

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — The Minister of Communications Mr. Abdul Ra'uf Al Rawabdeh and three-man delegation returned home today after attending meetings of the Arab Organisation for Space Communications that ended in Riyadh yesterday. In a statement upon his return, the minister said the general assembly endorsed the organisation's budget for 1978 and the annual report of 1977. It also appointed Dr. Ali Mohammad Hassan from Iraq to be the new director general of the organisation. During his stay in Riyadh, the minister held talks with his Saudi Arabian and Syrian counterparts on improving telephone communications between Jordan and their countries.

## Housing Corp. rep. goes to Zurich

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — Deputy Director of the Housing Corporation Tareq Bushnaq left for Zurich today to study a blueprint worked out by a Swiss engineering firm for the construction of the Abu Nusseir Housing Project on the outskirts of Amman. Mr. Bushnaq said in a statement that the project includes the construction of 6,500 housing units as well as schools, market places and other utilities. Work on the JD 50 million project will start as soon as the final designs are ready in about 18 months, Mr. Bushnaq said.

## King tells officers: Peace means Palestinians living on their land

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein today told Jordanian officers that the basic condition for any Middle East settlement is the Palestinian right to live on Palestinian Arab land.

"There will be no peace in the region and no purpose in regaining the lost land as long as Jerusalem is not returned to Arab sovereignty," King Hussein added in an address to the officers. The King, during today's inspection tour of the 12th Mechanised Division, told the officers they must always be on the alert and ready to keep pace with scientific progress in the use of advanced arms and the application of new military theories.

His Majesty also emphasised that Israel has at all times been planning and working to realise the idea of an alternative homeland for the Palestinians.



His Majesty King Hussein addresses officers of the 12th Mechanised Division during an inspection tour on Tuesday. (JNA photo)

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

	Jordanian fils
Buying/Selling	
U.S. dollar	312.00/314.00
U.K. sterling	568.00/572.00
W. German mark	150.10/151.00
Swiss franc	159.40/160.40
French franc	67.50/67.90
Italian lire (for every 100)	35.90/36.10
Japanese yen (for every 100)	136.70/137.50
Dutch guilder	140.50/141.40
Belgian franc (for every ten)	96.30/96.90
Swedish crown	67.00/67.40

## Amman Stock Exchange Report

NAME OF COMPANY	PAR value	Volume traded	Opening price	Closing price
Al Izzidhar Insurance Co.	JD 10.000	1,100	—	11.000
Jordan - Gulf Bank	JD 1.000	21,769	1.600	1.600
Jordan - Kuwait Bank	JD 1.000	510	2.700	2.800
Petra Bank	JD 10.000	300	10.700	11.000
Dar Aldawa Development & Investment Co.	JD 1.000	1,805	2.150	2.150
Industrial, Commercial & Agricultural Co.	JD 1.000	395	2.500	2.600
General Mining Co.	JD 1.000	534	1.050	1.100
Arab International Hotels Co.	JD 1.000	2,120	0.950	1.050
Arab Pharmaceutical Co.	JD 5.000	2,306	16.000	16.600
Arab Aluminium Co.	JD 1.000	15,065	1.100	1.150
Jordan Electricity Co.	JD 1.000	2,507	1.350	1.350
Jordan Cement Factories	JD 10.000	1,162	15.450	15.500
Jordan Glass Factories	JD 1.000	750	0.900	0.900
Jordan Petroleum Co.	JD 5.000	1,589	6.900	6.850
Jordan Phosphate Mines	JD 1.000	220	2.100	2.200

Total volume traded, Tuesday, April 25 JD 52,132

• 50 per cent of share capital paid

• 75 per cent of share capital paid

President of the National Consultative Council Ahmad Al Lawzi reads the council's message to His Majesty King Hussein at the Royal Hashemite Court Tuesday. (JNA photo)

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — The National Consultative Council today unanimously endorsed a reply to the speech yesterday by His Majesty the King at the inauguration of the council.

The council's reply, read before the King by council president Ahmad Al Lawzi said: "Your Majesty's initiative at the time when the Arab World is torn asunder by divisions -- Your Majesty's all for the unity of Arab rank and the mobilisation of Arab potential to face the common danger and Jordan's firm commitment to defend Arab rights in Palestine are but true expressions of our people's adherence to their Arab national commitment and their sincere belief in the hopes, sustained by generations, for the much sought-after Arab unity. We share in Your Majesty's belief that the modern Arab nation can only be founded on an Arab society governed by the principles of justice, freedom, dignity, order, cooperation, equal opportunity and the sovereignty of law. The integrity of government and the efficiency of its institutions are indispensable tools to this end."

"We also share in Your Majesty's conviction that the ties that bind Jordan to the Palestine cause have always been ties of kinship, fraternity, and destiny. When the unity of the two banks (of Jordan) was realised by the free will of the people, this merely underlined an already existing reality, the organic unity of the people, forged in the melting pot of history."

"That unity was a successful and unique experiment in our age. Even though the circumstances of the unjust occupation have imposed a purely formal alteration to the nature of those ties... The unity of our destiny, our interests, sentiments, hopes and sufferings still bind us with ties which shall never be severed, God willing, the council's reply said."

At the end of the session, under Your Majesty's leadership, has remained faithful to its duties towards the (Palestinian) cause, defending Arab rights in Palestine, shouldering the burden of confrontation, unceasingly calling on its Arab brethren to unify their positions in the face of the danger, and to resort to reason and long-term

planning as the means to liberate the occupied land and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their legitimate rights on their own soil."

The council pledged that in carrying out its responsibilities, it would be inspired by the principles of democracy and by loyalty to the throne. It will "cooperate with the government in every way that serves the interests of the country and people... through responsible dialogue, offering sincere, courageous and objective advice."

At the special session of the council today it was also decided that the council would meet on Monday of each week except for next week when the meeting will be on Tuesday, because of Labour Day. The council's Legal Committee will be meeting separately tomorrow to work out a set of internal regulations.

## National News Roundup...

## Jordanian policewomen meet Syrian officials

DAMASCUS, April 25 (JNA). — A team of Jordanian police women on a four-day visit to Damascus, met today with the under-secretary of the Syrian Interior Ministry. The team later visited the women's police training school in Damascus where it was briefed on the school's programmes and activities. The team's visit is at the invitation of the Syrian Interior Ministry.

## Ma'an symposium closes

AMMAN, April 25 (JNA). — The symposium of the municipalities of the Governorate of Ma'an, at the conclusion of its two-day meeting here today, recommended municipal council members be appointed by the government from experienced and efficient citizens, the powers of the mayor in administration and financial matters be increased and the organisational plans for the municipality be applied as soon as possible. On public services the symposium recommended the extension of water and electricity services to needy villages and placing these public utilities under the Drinking Water Corporation and the electricity authority respectively.

## NOTICE

## Amman Water and Sewerage Authority (AWSA)

AWSA would like to make the following clarification concerning the prequalification data of Contracts IS & SWS:

The closing date for prequalification data concerning Contracts IS & SWS has been postponed until 12:00 noon May 24, 1978. Qualified contractors will be advised by July 1, 1978 when they will be invited to submit bids.

General Manager  
Tahsin Sabbagh

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE

## JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6:	8:30	Arabic series
5:30	Quran	
5:45	Cartoons	
6:00	Partridge family	
6:15	Shudrah	
7:30	Thalib	
8:00	News in Arabic	
10:15	Fall of Eagles	
11:00	News in Arabic	
Channel 3:		
7:30	Sports and the youth	
10:00	News in English	

## RADIO JORDAN

7:00	Sign-on	14:00	Net's Bulletin
7:01	Morning Show	14:10	Music
7:30	News Bulletin	14:20	Boathouse
7:40	Morning Show	15:00	Concert Hour
10:00	News Bulletin	16:00	Pop Session
10:01	Morning Show	17:00	Grand (9511)
10:30	News and News Headlines	17:30	Pop Session
11:00	Sign-off	18:00	Jordan in History
12:00	Sign-on and News Headlines	18:30	Story Time
12:01	Pop Session	19:00	News Bulletin
13:00	News Summary	19:10	News Reports
13:01	Pop Session	19:30	Sign-off

## EMERGENCIES

Doctors:	Shabab (21081)	Pharmacies:	Shabab (21081)
Amman:	Ramzi (25085)	Amman:	Ramzi (25085)
Shabab (21081)	Nizam Al Nasser (38435)	Shabab (21081)	Nizam Al Nasser (38435)
Irbid:	Jabri Mustafa (3311)	Irbid:	Jabri Mustafa (3311)
Zarqa:	Rahmeh Al Kasef	Zarqa:	Rahmeh Al Kasef
Taxis:	Adour (23230)	Taxis:	Adour (23230)
Khalid (23715)	Khalid (23715)	Khalid (23715)	Khalid (23715)

## BBC RADIO

05:00	News: 24 Hours	18:00	Radio Newsweek
05:30	Sarah Ward	18:15	Outlook
06:00	World Today	18:30	News: Commentary
06:30	News: Press Review	18:45	Academy of St. Martin
07:00	Jazz: for the Askins	19:00	World Today
07:30	News: 24 Hours	19:15	News: Book Choice
08:00	Sarah Ward	19:30	Discovery
08:30	Report on Religion	19:45	Sports Round-up
09:00	News: Reflections	20:00	News: News about Britain
09:30	World Radio Club	20:15	Radio Newsweek
10:00	Terry Wogan	20:30	Top Twenty
10:30	World Press Review	20:45	Outlook: News Summary
11:00	Financial News	21:00	Outlook: News Summary
11:30	Paperback	21:15	Wales and the Welsh
12:00	Talkshow	21:30	Wales and the Welsh
12:30	How to be a Muslim	21:45	Wales and the Welsh
13:00	News: News about Britain	22:00	Wales and the Welsh
13:30	Young Britain	22:15	Wales and the Welsh
14:00	Farming World	22:30	Wales and the Welsh
14:30	Radio Newsweek	22:45	Wales and the Welsh
15:00	Brain of Britain	23:00	Wales and the Welsh
15:30	Sports Round-up	23:15	Wales and the Welsh
16:00	News: 24 Hours	23:30	Wales and the Welsh
16:30	World Radio Club	23:45	Wales and the Welsh
17:00	World News	24:00	Wales and the Welsh
17:30	This Week	24:15	Wales and the Welsh
18:00	Press Conference USA	24:30	Wales and the Welsh
18:30	Special English: News	24:45	Wales and the Welsh

## VOICE OF AMERICA

05:00	The Breakfast Show	18:00	Country Music USA
05:30	on the hour and 28 min.	18:15	News and Topical Reports
06:00	after each hour.	18:30	Country Music USA
06:30	Regional and Topical	18:45	News and Topical Reports
07:00	Paperback	19:00	Country Music USA
07:30	dia comments ... news	19:15	News and Topical Reports
08:00	analysis	19:30	Country Music USA
08:30	17:00 News	19:45	News and Topical Reports
09:00	17:15 This Week	20:00	Country Music USA
09:30	17:30 Press Conference USA	20:15	News and Topical Reports
10:00	17:45 Special English: News	20:30	Country Music USA

## AMMAN AIRPORT

Arrivals:	Departures:
7:50 Cairo (EA)	8:00 Aqaba
7:55 Doha (BA)	8:05 Beirut (MEA)
8:10 Ohad (AZ)	8:10 Cairo (EA)
8:25 Muscat, Doha (RJ-GF)	8:20 Jeddah
8:30 Jeddah	8:30 Rome (IAZ)
8:50 Aqaba	10:10 Athens (KLM)
10:35 Larnaca (ICV)	10:30 Kuwait (KAC)
11:15 Beirut	11:40 Larnaca (ICV)
11:30 Kuwait (KAC)	12:00 London
11:40 Jeddah (SDI)	12:30 Kuwait (KAC)
12:00 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	13:00 Cairo
12:30 Rome (IAZ)	13:15 Jeddah (SOI)
13:00 Athens, Benghazi	13:30 Abu Dhabi, Doha (RJ-GF)
13:30 Kuwait (KAC)	14:00 Kuwait (KAC)
14:00 Larnaca (ICV)	14:30 Kuwait (KAC)
14:30 London	15:00 Kuwait (KAC)
15:00 Athens, Benghazi	15:30 Kuwait (KAC)
15:30 Beirut (MEA)	16:00 Kuwait (KAC)
16:00 Frankfurt, Munich, Oslo	16:30 Kuwait (KAC)
16:30 Rome (IAZ)	17:00 Kuwait (KAC)
17:15 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva	17:30 Kuwait (KAC)
18:00 Cairo	18:00 Kuwait (KAC)
18:30 Beirut (MEA)	18:30 Kuwait (KAC)
19:00 Kuwait (KAC)	19:00 Kuwait (KAC)
19:30 Kuwait (KAC)	19:30 Kuwait (KAC)
20:00 Kuwait (KAC)	20:00 Kuwait (KAC)
20:30 Kuwait (KAC)	20:30 Kuwait (KAC)
21:00 Kuwait (KAC)	21:00 Kuwait (KAC)
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28:30 Kuwait (KAC)	28:30 Kuwait (KAC)
29:00 Kuwait (KAC)	29:00 Kuwait (KAC)
29:30 Kuwait (KAC)	29:30 Kuwait (KAC)
30:00 Kuwait (KAC)	30:00 Kuwait (KAC)

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Amman)

American Centre	Tel. 41520
British Council	" 30147-4
French Cultural Centre	" 37008
Goethe Institute	" 41883
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 44203
Haya Arts Centre	" 65185
Hassan Youth City	" 39241
Y.W.C.A.	" 41793
Y.W.C.A. (S.O.I.)	" 64251
Amman Municipal Library	" 36111
University of Jordan Library	" 36191
Citadel Museum	" 36191
Folklore Museum	" 36191

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Amman)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 75111
Civil defence rescue	" 24501-4
Fire headquarters	" 22950
Firstaid, fire, police	" 19
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	" 36281-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	" 37111-3
Police headquarters	" 39141
Najdah roving patrol rescue police (English)	" 21111, 3777
Spoken 24 hours a day for emergency help	" 58205
Jordan Television	" 73111
Radio, English Section	" 74124

## CULTURAL CENTRES (Damascus)

Al Hama Theatre	Tel. 226-448
Al Sha' Art Gallery	" 226-327
American Centre	" 352-327
Arab Cultural Centre	" 333-727
Deutch Democratic Republic Cultural Centre	" 352-327
French Cultural Centre	" 330-884
Kabbat Theatre	" 222-016
National Museum	" 114-654
Soviet Cultural Centre	" 225-650
Spanish Cultural Centre	" 334-805
Ummia Art Gallery	" 334-619
Zaharia Public Library	" 111-318

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS (Damascus)

Ambulance (government)	Tel. 90
Chamber of Commerce	" 118-325
Electric Power Co. (reps)	" 223-887
Fire headquarters	" 81
Information	" 86/97
Municipal water service	" 118-368
Time (in Arabic)	" 90





# ARAB BANK

## LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1930

### ANNUAL REPORT

#### 1977



#### DEAR SHAREHOLDERS,

It is my pleasure to submit to you the Board of Directors' Report on the results of your institution for the year ended 31st. December, 1977 together with the Balance Sheet and the Profit and Loss Account. You will observe from these and the statistics in the Report that your institution's Assets increased by about 27% and Balance Sheet Total by 11%. Deposits rose by 26% and loans by 8%. These percentages represent large increases in all figures since as you know the balances at the end of 1976 were large in comparison with 1975. 64,820 documentary letters of credit were opened by clients and banks for imports and exports for a total amount of 664 million Jordan Dinars. 11,359 guarantees totalling 398 million Jordan Dinars were issued to government departments on behalf of clients and at the request of other banks.

Despite the relative slackening in business and in the economy of the Arab countries, especially the Gulf area, your institution's activities continued to increase during the year, and many important projects were financed by our branches not only in the countries in which they operate but in other Arab countries as well. Your institution's participation reached about 27 million Jordan Dinars in loans in the Arab, European and International markets for financing various projects.

It is noteworthy to see the Arab Bank rise among the top five hundred banks of the non-communist world to reach the 239 position in 1976, which is a 40 point improvement on 1975 when its rank was 279. We hope that your institution will attain an even higher rank in future.

We are pleased that the Arab Bank resumed operations in the Arab Republic of Egypt (seven of its branches were nationalized there in 1961) by opening a branch in Cairo on 1st. June, 1977. Our Cairo Branch deals in foreign currencies as an off-shore banking unit accepting deposits in Arab currencies and international convertible currencies, and it has had a good start. We shall be able through our presence in Cairo to participate in Egyptian foreign trade activity, and in financing development projects which will be beneficial to Egypt. It should be noted that even after nationalization in 1961, we continued to grant medium-term facilities to Egyptian banks in accordance with their needs. Four other new branches of the Arab Bank commenced business during 1977: Salala, Oman on 14th. May; Umri Alqai, U.A.E. on 1st. October; Fujairah U.A.E. on 8th. October, and Mina, Tripoli (Lebanon) on 1st. November. This brings the number of our operating branches to 49, excluding our 7 branches temporarily closed in the West Bank and Gaza.

We are still maintaining, as usual, a high liquidity ratio in view of the circumstances which prevailed in this part of the world in 1977. Our liquidity rose to 64%. If we take into consideration investment bonds, this ratio rises to 68%. As a result of the increase in the activities of your institution during the year, income rose by 21% and expenses by 27%. Net Profit also was on the increase and a large part of this profit has been allocated to the various Reserves to face all contingencies, risks and money market price fluctuations under unstable conditions. Funds were transferred to the Statutory, General and Voluntary Reserves as is evident from the suggested allocations in the Profit and Loss Account and the Balance Sheet figures. The amount of JD 1,522,625 was carried forward as Undivided Profit.

In accordance with the resolution taken by your General Assembly in its meeting in 1976, the Share Capital of the bank was doubled by granting Shareholders a new share for every share held on 25.12.1976. This increase had been allocated from the Voluntary Reserve. Your Board of Directors recommends in the accompanying Report the payment of dividends to those Shareholders who owned shares as at 31st. December, 1977 at the rate of JD 2.200 for every share (22% of the par value of the share). May your institution continue to prosper and to participate in the development of the Arab world and serve our clients.

It is regrettable to note the lack of co-operation among the Arab countries at a time when we are in dire need of unity to face the perils that beset us and to recover our usurped land. We hope that this discord is only temporary and that inter-Arab relations will return to normal, since it is in our interest to work together on all levels in order to achieve our desired goals.

We are gratified to see the situation in Lebanon improving and we hope that ill-feeling between brothers will recede and that the flourishing Lebanon of the early seventies will resume its natural role, for the sake of Lebanon and the rest of the Arab world. The Lebanese government is earnest in pursuing its efforts to rebuild the economy. Our hope is that the rest of the Arab countries will help Lebanon in its endeavours and that the Arab world will join forces again for the attainment of the Arab nation.

ABDUL MAJEED ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN  
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st. DECEMBER, 1977

ASSETS	1977 JD	1976 JD	LIABILITIES	1977 JD	1976 JD
CASH IN HAND & AT BANKS . . . . .	552,900,410	392,342,354	DEPOSITS & OTHER ACCOUNTS . . . . .	661,416,081	681,627,818
ITEMS IN TRANSIT (Between Branches) . . . . .	1,315,822	4,392,818	CAPITAL AUTHORIZED & FULLY PAID (JD 10 per share) . . . . .	11,000,000	11,000,000
BONDS (Government & Other) . . . . .	33,759,918	24,305,490	STATUTORY RESERVE . . . . .	7,250,000	6,000,000
INVESTMENTS (Including Subsidiaries) . . . . .	6,428,935	6,202,927	GENERAL RESERVE . . . . .	13,750,000	10,000,000
BILLS DISCOUNTED . . . . .	35,341,871	33,078,119	VOLUNTARY RESERVE . . . . .	6,250,000	3,000,000
LOANS TO CUSTOMERS . . . . .	287,025,860	248,084,506	UNDIVIDED PROFIT . . . . .	1,522,625	—
BANK PREMISES (less depreciation) . . . . .	4,254,402	2,266,119	NET PROFIT (for distribution) . . . . .	2,427,375	1,106,312
FURNITURE & EQUIPMENT (less depreciation) . . . . .	970,483	753,171			
OTHER ASSETS . . . . .	1,618,580	1,308,628			
<b>TOTAL ASSETS . . . . .</b>	<b>903,618,081</b>	<b>712,734,130</b>	<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES . . . . .</b>	<b>903,618,081</b>	<b>712,734,130</b>
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON GUARANTEES, CREDITS & ACCEPTANCES (per contra) . . . . .	618,330,889	659,030,004	GUARANTEES, CREDITS & ACCEPTANCES (per contra) . . . . .	618,330,889	659,030,004
<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,521,946,970</b>	<b>1,371,764,134</b>	<b>TOTAL . . . . .</b>	<b>1,521,946,970</b>	<b>1,371,764,134</b>

KHALID ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN  
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN

ABDUL MAJEED ABDUL HAMEED SHOMAN  
CHAIRMAN BOARD OF DIRECTORS

#### STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31st. 1977

	1977 JD	1976 JD
<b>OPERATING INCOME</b>		
INTEREST RECEIVED . . . . .	36,875,260	27,722,770
COMMISSIONS . . . . .	16,201,171	13,481,415
INCOME FROM EXCHANGE . . . . .	5,095,669	6,981,272
OTHER INCOME . . . . .	4,882,297	3,715,955
	<b>63,054,397</b>	<b>51,901,412</b>
<b>OPERATING EXPENSES &amp; PROVISIONS</b>		
STAFF SALARIES & COMPENSATION, DEPRECIATION, INTEREST PAID, TAXES & OTHER EXPENSES . . . . .	50,854,397	39,997,262
<b>NET PROFIT FOR APPROPRIATION . . . . .</b>	<b>12,200,000</b>	<b>11,904,150</b>
DEDUCT :		
TRANSFER TO STATUTORY RESERVE . . . . .	1,250,000	1,250,000
TRANSFER TO GENERAL RESERVE . . . . .	3,750,000	4,177,838
TRANSFER TO VOLUNTARY RESERVE . . . . .	3,250,000	5,370,000
UNDIVIDED PROFIT . . . . .	<b>1,522,625</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>BALANCE AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION . . . . .</b>	<b>2,427,375</b>	<b>1,106,312</b>
ALLOCATIONS PROPOSED :		
DIVIDENDS . . . . .	2,420,000	1,100,000
DIRECTORS' REMUNERATION . . . . .	7,375	6,312

#### AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE ARAB BANK LTD.

We have examined the Combined Balance Sheet of the Arab Bank Ltd. (a Jordanian Public Shareholding Co.) as at December 31, 1977 and the related Combined Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended. We have obtained the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit. Our examination was made in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, and accordingly included such tests of the accounting records kept at the Bank's Head Office and Branches and such other auditing procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances and to the extent allowed by the laws in force in the countries where the Bank is operating. We have previously examined and reported on the financial statements for the year ended December 31, 1976.

The Bank maintains proper books and records and the accompanying financial statements are in agreement therewith.

In our opinion the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Arab Bank Ltd. as at December 31, 1977 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in conformity with the Law and with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a basis consistent with that of the preceding year. We recommend that the General Assembly approve these financial statements and adopt the proposal of the Board of Directors to declare a dividend of JD 2.200 per share.

Amman, Jordan  
January 25, 1978

SABA & CO.

#### 48th Annual Report of the Directors of the Arab Bank

##### TO OUR SHAREHOLDERS

We are pleased to report to you the good results of your institution for 1977, as evidenced by the accompanying Balance Sheet figures on pages 10-11 of this Report, achieved in spite of the relative economic slowdown in the Arab countries and the instability of the money markets.

##### THE ARAB ECONOMY

The year 1977 was one of relative slowdown during which economic activity in the Arab World was at an ebb in comparison with 1976, which was marked by an unusual activity in real estate speculation resulting in tying up large funds. Import of goods in 1976 surpassed demand, leading to stockpiling, which in turn

resulted in delivery delays and in jamming at the ports. This crisis was overcome by improving services and the construction of new fixed and floating docks. The import volume also diminished during 1977, and it became possible to unload goods within one or two days. The situation now has reverted to normal. However, economic activity, especially in the Arab oil-producing countries, continued both in establishing new projects and expanding old ones. These include oil refineries, petrochemical industries and natural gas liquefaction plants, heavy industries for producing iron and other metals together with cement, phosphates and projects for the construction of new ports and airports and expansion and modernization of present facilities in those fields. Work is being undertaken to improve telegraphic and wireless services. These projects will take a few years to accomplish.

And since oil is the major natural asset that enables the Arabs to launch vital construction and development projects, they will have to protect and preserve their oil resources. Oil production should be scheduled in such a way as to give the Arab countries sufficient time to make the best possible use of their vast wealth. Oil wells are bound to dry up in a matter of a few decades, and other sources of energy may replace oil even earlier; solar and atomic energy will become increasingly more common during the remainder of the present century. The surpluses of Oil Producing and Exporting Countries, OPEC, are already on the decline.

One of the main factors behind the diminishing surpluses is the deterioration of the purchasing power of the oil revenue in the face of rising imports from the industrialized countries and increasing costs of industrial products and services. The continuing fall in the



# ARAB BANK

LIMITED

ESTABLISHED IN 1930

## ANNUAL REPORT

1977

### 48th. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE ARAB BANK LTD.

Due to the U.S. dollar against other major currencies will force producing countries to ask for alternative methods of settling oil purchases. Instead of the dollar being almost the sole currency used in transactions, oil prices can be set in terms of a basket of currencies. This will make revenues less exposed to the increases in price of products and services in the industrialized countries. Besides, prices should be fairly influenced by the rising prices of the manufactured goods of the industrialized countries.

The Arab oil-producing countries have been investing hundreds millions of U.S. dollars in big projects without the prerequisite studies, or ensuring the secure supply of the necessary skilled labour, raw materials or even electric energy needed for setting the machinery in motion.

The production of the required food calls for greater emphasis the development of agriculture and farming. Until not long ago Arab countries used to produce wheat and other cereals in excess their needs and to export the surplus. Now, however, they are importing increasing quantities of cereals every year which have reached ten million tons annually, or about half of their total requirements. According to the statistics, food consumption in the Arab world is increasing at the annual rate of 5%, whereas food production has been increasing only at the rate of 2%, while the rural population increase stands at 3% as against 1% in the industrialized countries.

In many Arab countries wide areas of arable land lie fallow, and an encroaching desert takes toll of the existing cultivated land. More and more resources should be devoted to the exploitation of available agricultural land, to meet the increasing needs for food products and to establish agriculture as a major foreign currency earner in the Arab world, considerable enough to take the place of oil in this respect in due course. With their present surpluses the Arabs are in a position to set up first rate institutions of science and technology which will concentrate on devising advanced techniques in agriculture and developing alternative energy sources, for use in salinating sea water and other salt water supplies, and converting desert into productive agricultural land.

With regard to inter-Arab trade, it is expected that six new members will join the Arab Common Market shortly, namely Kuwait, Mauritania, Somalia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen (North) and Sudan (South). The original members of the Arab Common Market, established in 1964, were Egypt, Jordan, Iraq and Syria; they were joined in June 1977 by Libya and Sudan. The volume of trade transacted among the Arab Common Market states in 1976 increased 376% over its level in 1965. This is less than the rate of increase the total foreign trade of the four countries concerned, Egypt, Iraq, Syria and Sudan, which was 551% in 1976 by comparison in 1964.

Early in 1977 the Arab Monetary Fund was established and an operation in Abu Dhabi, with a capital of 250 million Arab dinars (around U.S. \$ 870 million). Among other functions, this fund will help member states to overcome balance of payments difficulties, foster economic coordination among them, and work for the creation of a unified Arab currency, the Arab Dinar.

The time has come for a real effort to establish true co-operation among the Arabs in the industrial, agricultural and commercial fields, instead of holding conferences and passing resolutions that are never

implemented. The survival of the Arab nation will rest on the free movement of its productive resources, capital, brains, technology, labour and goods, throughout our Arab homeland, and on the determination of the Arabs to plan and work together, for the good of all.

#### THE WORLD ECONOMY

The world boom of 1976 petered out at the beginning of 1977, and the expected rates of increase in production for 1978 seem small. The rates of inflation have decreased in most industrial countries. In the United Kingdom for instance the rate of inflation went down from 24% in 1975 to 12.1% in 1977, whereas in Japan it was 25% in 1974 and 8.1% in 1977. Switzerland is the country with the lowest rate of inflation, reflecting the rise in the exchange rate of the Swiss franc against other currencies, and the country's close trade relations with West Germany. With the decline in the inflation rate, unemployment figures continued to rise during 1977, reaching 5.1% in France, 6.4% in the U.S.A. and 4.8% in West Germany.

#### MAJOR CURRENCIES

The United States dollar suffered a serious setback against other major currencies, particularly the Japanese Yen, the Deutsche mark and the Swiss franc. The steep decline in the value of the dollar was most noticeable shortly before the end of the year; the rates of exchange were \$ 239.5, DM 2.10 and Sfr. 1.99 at the end of December. The accumulating trade deficit, resulting from larger oil imports and a high rate of economic growth (4.9% in the U.S.A. as against 2.5% in Western Europe) are given as the main causes for the fall in the value of the dollar. With its balance of trade deficit for 1977 reaching approximately \$ 27 billion, and the balance of payments deficit at \$ 20 billion, the U.S.A. exerted pressure on both Japan and West Germany to raise their rate of growth and increase their imports. At home, the U.S. government policy was to restrict the use of energy and to reduce taxation on low-income groups.

The Balance Sheet Total for 1977 exceeded the 1976 figure by JD 150,182,836 or 11%, whereas Total Assets registered an increase of JD 190,881,951 (27%).

#### CAPITAL AND RESERVES

As mentioned in our previous Report the Voluntary Reserve was partly utilized to double the Share Capital to JD 11,000,000. New Share Certificates have been issued and the Shareholders who have not yet received their new certificates are kindly invited to report to the branch from which they usually receive their dividends or to the General Management in Amman, in order to obtain the new certificates in exchange for the old ones.

From the year's Net Profit the following allocations were made to the Reserves:

- JD 1,250,000 to the Statutory Reserve, raising its balance to JD 7,250,000;
  - JD 3,750,000 to the General Reserve, raising its balance to JD 13,750,000;
  - JD 3,250,000 to the Voluntary Reserve, raising its balance to JD 6,260,000.
- Also JD 1,522,825 was carried forward as Undivided Profit.

In consideration of all these allocations, the Shareholders' equity now amounts to approximately JD 40 million, as compared with JD 30 million in 1976, representing a 33% increase.

#### DEPOSITS AND OTHER ACCOUNTS

Deposits and Other accounts rose by JD 179,788,263 to become JD 861,416,081, an increase of 26% on the 1976 figure.

We trust that Deposits will continue to grow substantially because of the confidence of the clients in your institution. It is worth mentioning that throughout the Lebanese Civil War (1975-1976), our branches in Lebanon continued to meet the needs of their customers and to allow them to draw from their deposits without limitations. This practice was followed in similar situations in the past and it reflects the sound policy of maintaining high liquidity to enable your institution to face any contingency which may arise.

#### CASH IN HAND AND AT BANKS

The balance of this item, JD 552,900,410 is JD 160,558,056 higher than the previous year and represents a liquidity ratio of 64%. If the marketable securities were taken into account, the ratio would become 68%.

#### DOCUMENTARY CREDIT, GUARANTEES AND ACCEPTANCES

Compared with 1976, the balance of Documentary Credits, Guarantees and Acceptances decreased by an amount of JD 40,699,115. This decrease was mainly due to the expiry of some letters of guarantee and to a slackening in importation activity as a result of large inventories accumulating from 1976 when imports were high.

The following table shows the volume of import and export transactions executed by the branches of your institution and the guarantees issued by them during each of the last five years:

	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977
IMPORTS & EXPORTS	180	337	661	726	664
GUARANTEES	40	65	134	562	398

The 1977 balance of Documentary Credits, Guarantees and Acceptances is composed of JD 182,932,348 for outstanding

documentary credits; JD 423,869,336 for guarantees still in effect (of which JD 136,392,375 is for guarantees issued at the request of other banks) and JD 11,529,205 for acceptances.

#### EARNINGS AND EXPENSES

Gross earnings for the year under review totalled JD 63,054,397, an increase of JD 11,152,985 over the year 1976.

Expenses were also up by JD 10,857,135, reaching JD 50,854,397 at the end of the year. This is due to the increase in interest paid, depreciations, provisions, taxes as well as salaries and fringe benefits. Including staff indemnity on termination of service, the provident fund and the medical expenses. After deduction of all those expenses a Net Profit of JD 12,200,000 was left over for appropriation.

#### ALLOCATION OF NET PROFIT

As shown in the Statement of Profit & Loss on page 9 your Board recommends the allocation of a total of JD 8,250,000 to the various Reserves and JD 2,420,000 as dividends, at the rate of JD 2.200 per share. These dividends will be paid as from 2nd. May, 1978. The amount of JD 1,522,825 was carried forward as Undivided Profit. The remaining balance of Net Profit, JD 7,375, will be paid to the Members of the Board as remuneration for their attendance of the Board meetings held during the year.

#### NEW BRANCHES

Our Offshore Banking Unit in Cairo, Egypt commenced business on 1st. June, 1977.

Four other new branches were opened during the year in Salala, (Sultanate of Oman) on 14th May, Umm Al-Qaiwain and Fujairah (U.A.E.) on 1st and 8th. October respectively and Mina, Tripoli (Lebanon) on 1st November, which brings the total number of operating branches to 49. Seven other branches in the West Bank and Gaza are still temporarily closed.

A branch in Marka (Amman), Jordan is scheduled to be opened in February, 1978. We hope that these new branches will enable your institution to serve a larger community of clients and to participate on a wider scale in developing the economies of the countries where our branches operate.

#### THE BOARD'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The Board recommends to the Shareholders the following:

- 1 - Review of the minutes of the 47th meeting of the General Assembly.
- 2 - Approval of the contents of the Board's Annual Report and the discharge of the Members of the Board of any liabilities in connection with the year 1977.
- 3 - Approval of the Balance Sheet for the year ended 31 December, 1977.
- 4 - Approval of the Auditors' Report for the year 1977.
- 5 - Approval of the Directors' recommendation to distribute dividends at JD 2.200 (22%), of the share par value, JD 10).
- 6 - Approval of the Directors' resolution to allocate annually 2% of the Net Profit after taxation to the proposed Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation.
- 7 - Election of a new Board of Directors for a tenure of four years (1978-1981).
- 8 - Election of Auditors for the year 1978 and the fixing of their fees.

In conclusion the Board of Directors expresses gratitude and thanks to all Arab Bank clients and correspondents for the confidence and support they have extended to your institution. The Board also thanks the executives and employees of the General Management and branches for their performance during the year. The Board hopes that they will realise even better results in the future, and expresses best wishes to them all.

ARAB BANK LIMITED							
BRANCHES							
BRANCH	P.O. BOX	PHONE	TELEX	BRANCH	P.O. BOX	PHONE	TELEX
AMMAN	100	2110	2110	LEBANON	1013	2110	2110
BEIRUT	100	2110	2110	LIBYAN	1013	2110	2110
CAIRO	100	2110	2110	MAURITANIA	1013	2110	2110
COLOMBO	100	2110	2110	OMAN	1013	2110	2110
DAKAR	100	2110	2110	SAUDI ARABIA	1013	2110	2110
DELHI	100	2110	2110	SENEGAL	1013	2110	2110
DIJON	100	2110	2110	SOMALIA	1013	2110	2110
DOHA	100	2110	2110	SUDAN	1013	2110	2110
EGYPT	100	2110	2110	SYRIA	1013	2110	2110
GENEVA	100	2110	2110	TUNISIA	1013	2110	2110
HONG KONG	100	2110	2110	YEMEN	1013	2110	2110
ISRAEL	100	2110	2110				
JAKARTA	100	2110	2110				
JEDDAH	100	2110	2110				
JERUSALEM	100	2110	2110				
KHARTOUM	100	2110	2110				
LAGOS	100	2110	2110				
LIYON	100	2110	2110				
LOHAS	100	2110	2110				
MANAMA	100	2110	2110				
MARSA MATRUH	100	2110	2110				
MATRUH	100	2110	2110				
MEDAN	100	2110	2110				
MENDEL	100	2110	2110				
MUSCAT	100	2110	2110				
NABATIAH	100	2110	2110				
NAGASAKI	100	2110	2110				
NANKAI	100	2110	2110				
NARITA	100	2110	2110				
NASSIRIYAH	100	2110	2110				
NEW DELHI	100	2110	2110				
NEW YORK	100	2110	2110				
OKLAHOMA	100	2110	2110				
OSAKA	100	2110	2110				
PARIS	100	2110	2110				
RIYADH	100	2110	2110				
ROSTOK	100	2110	2110				
SABAH	100	2110	2110				
SALALA	100	2110	2110				
SARAJEVO	100	2110	2110				
SEATTLE	100	2110	2110				
SHARJAH	100	2110	2110				
SINGAPORE	100	2110	2110				
SOFIA	100	2110	2110				
SOUR	100	2110	2110				
ST. LOUIS	100	2110	2110				
TAIPEI	100	2110	2110				
TOKYO	100	2110	2110				
TRIPOLI	100	2110	2110				
WASHINGTON	100	2110	2110				
YOKOHAMA	100	2110	2110				

BRANCHES TEMPORARILY CLOSED: Gaza, Hebron, Jericho, Jerusalem, Nablus, Ramallah and Tulkarm.

\* Dhafran Airport

SISTER INSTITUTIONS, SUBSIDIARIES AND AFFILIATES			
INSTITUTION	TELEPHONE	TELEX	CABLE ADDRESS
ARAB BANK (OVERSEAS) LIMITED ZURICH, TALACKER 21 GENEVA, 1, Quai du Mont-Blanc	(01) 2213035 (022) 32 78 38	ARAB CH 52279, 54056 56608 27202, 22843	ARABIBANK ARABIBANK
ARAB BANK MAROC CASABLANCA, P.O.B. 810 RABAT, P.O.B. 440	263151/3 73958 26314, 26318 26327, 34882	22942 31032	ARABMAROC ARABMAROC
THE ARAB & MORGAN GRENELL FINANCE CO. LIMITED LONDON, ST. MARGARET'S HOUSE, 9, IRONMONGER LANE, LONDON EC2V 8EY ENGLAND	(01-806) 7491	886318	ARAMORFIN LONDON-EC2
ARAB BANK (NIGERIA) LIMITED LAGOS, P.O.B. 1114 KANO, P.O.B. 318 APAPA, P.O.B. 537 ISOLO (Mushin) LAGOS, P.O.B. 1083	21972, 21991, 25165, 26638 3081-2, 2803 42382	21488 BKNARB 77102 BKNARB	BANKARABI BANKARABI BANKARABI
UNION DE BANQUES ABABES ET EUROPEENNES (UBAE) S. A. LUXEMBOURG, P.O.B. 115 FRANKFURT/MAIN, P.O.B. 4487	(00352) 42641, 24481 (0811) 2101-1	1757 2847, 2874 UBAE LU LU 414249, 414930	UBAELUX UBAE
UNION DE BANQUES ARABES ET FRANÇAISES (UBAF) PARIS, P.O.B. 125 LE FRANCE 4, RUE ANCELLE-92202 NEUILLY-S/SEINE	747-72-42	61.840, 61.334	UBAFRA
UBAF ARAB AMERICAN BANK NEW YORK 345 PARK AVE. NEW YORK, N.Y. 10022	(212) 826-1120	234589 UAAB-UR	ARABAM BANK
ARAB JAPANESE FINANCE LIMITED (UBAN) HONG KONG 22nd FLOOR, ALEXANDRA HOUSE, CHATER ROAD	5-281102/8	75386	UBANARAB



# Arab Monetary Fund expected to announce loans at general meet

ABU DHABI, April 25 (R). — The Arab Monetary Fund (AMF) today opens its second annual general meeting where it was expected to announce its first loans to member states, AMF officials said here. The fund was formed by 20 Arab states to help those with balance of payments difficulties which have exhausted their automatic credit at the Washington-based International Monetary Fund (IMF) and to help promote Arab economic inter-  
gration, the officials added.

The AMF has a capital of about \$910 million expressed in an especially-created unit of account called the Arab dinar.

It will lend up to 75 per cent of a member's contribu-

tion once such a member state has used up its automatic right to withdraw up to 25 per cent of its contribution to the IMF, they explained.

This would be an automatic right but the AMF would

have three other types of loans, they said.

It can provide ordinary loans to member states. It can provide an extended credit facility to member states with chronic payments problems to finance essential expenditures such as food imports, and it has a compensatory facility to help a member state in case of an extraordinary event, such as poor harvest or a sudden drop in export earnings, they added.

The AMF officials said all loans would be at concessionary interest rates, and interest would be even lower if the deficit resulted from trade with other Arab states.

They said that this excluded oil purchases and was meant to encourage a greater flow of goods between the Arab states themselves.

The loans will be normally accompanied by a recommended economic programme on ways of eliminating the payments deficit, similar to the programmes usually recommended by the IMF, they added.

The Abu Dhabi-based AMF has a capital of 250 million Arab dinars each equivalent to three of the IMF's special drawing rights (SDR). This would mean a total of about \$910 million at today's rates.

The largest contributors to the AMF are Saudi Arabia and Algeria.

## Economic News Briefs

### Japanese railway workers strike

TOKYO, April 25 (R). — Japanese National Rail Workers went on strike today as part of a labour dispute which the government said could produce transport chaos affecting nearly half the country's population. Thousands of commuters were spending the night in makeshift office dormitories as the first effects of the strike were felt. The strike was part of Japan's annual shunto — or spring labour offensive — which also involves dockers, airline crews, medical, telecommunication and postal workers. The National Rail Workers began their strike shortly after the midnight deadline. The Transport Ministry said that if the dispute grew into a general transport strike, an estimated 52 million people — nearly half of Japan's population — would be affected.

### Mine explosion kills 17 in Turkey

ANKARA, April 25 (R). — Seventeen miners were killed yesterday when a gas explosion caused a cave-in at a coal mine in a village on Turkey's Black Sea coast, a mine official said. He told Reuters four men were injured in the rockfall between 125 and 175 metres (400-550 feet) below sea level. About 30 other men were brought up unhurt in a four-hour rescue operation at the mine in the village of Knidizi, about 190 kms, northwest of Ankara.

### Exxon profits improve

NEW YORK, April 25 (R). — Exxon Corporation, the world's largest oil company, yesterday announced profits for the first quarter of this year of \$680 million, 5.4 per cent up on the same period last year.

### Desai criticises U.S. holding up uranium

NEW DELHI, April 25 (R). — Prime Minister Morarji Desai criticised the United States yesterday for holding up nuclear fuel for India and warned he could be forced to look elsewhere for enriched uranium supplies. He told parliament that if the U.S. refused to supply the uranium fuel, it would be a breach of contract that could end nuclear cooperation between the two countries. Mr. Desai added that if the contract were breached "we will be free to adopt any course we like to safeguard our own interests." President Carter, on a visit to New Delhi last January, promised a further shipment of 7.6 tons of enriched uranium for India's Tarapur atomic power plant. But four days ago the U.S. nuclear Regulatory Commission voted to hold up the shipment, expressing concern about Indian safeguards.

## Next OPEC meeting will not discuss oil prices, dollar, says Saudi press

JEDDAH, April 25 (R). — A two-day meeting of oil-producing countries in Saudi Arabia next month will not discuss oil prices or the dollar situation, the official Saudi Press Agency said yesterday.

But it said the two-day meeting of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) starting on May 6 in Taef "will discuss future oil policies against the background of international variables."

The meeting was originally scheduled to be held in Geneva on April 3 but was postponed until next month.

OPEC officials in Vienna last week gave no reason for the shift from Geneva to Taef, but said oil ministers of the 13 member countries would be free to raise any issue they wanted.

The oil ministers are due to meet again in June to review oil prices which are frozen at an average of \$12.70 for a 159-litre barrel.

## Callaghan, Schmidt pledge to cooperate in search of steady currency, trade arrangements

LONDON, April 25 (AP). — The leaders of Britain and West Germany pledged yesterday to work in cooperation with the United States, Japan and other nations in search of steadier world currency and trading arrangements.

Prime Minister James Callaghan and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt also declared that European Common Market countries have no wish to establish a monetary system that would hurt the Americans.

There had been speculation before the regular twice-yearly meeting of the British and German leaders that Chancellor Schmidt had ideas to put forward for European currency reform.

But Mr. Callaghan told a joint news conference at the windup of his two-day meeting

with the German leader that any new monetary system "would be designed to assist our American partners and not operate to their discomfort."

Mr. Schmidt used the occasion to declare: "If President Carter, whom I wish every success, will succeed in curbing American oil imports in his newly embarked-upon initiative against inflation in the United States, this would be an enormous improvement."

"I think the most important thing is to stabilise the dollar and not so much to stabilise our own currencies. So the dollar is really the centre of it," Mr. Schmidt said later during a television interview. Mr. Callaghan also appeared on the British Broadcasting Corp. programme, Panorama.

## MAJOR LEAGUE BASEBALL ROUNDUP

### Yankees wallop Baltimore Orioles

NEW YORK, April 24 (AP). — Chris Chambliss laced the first of seven consecutive New York singles, one short of the American League record, and then capped an eight-run fifth inning with a three-run double as the Yankees walloped the Baltimore Orioles 8-2 behind Ron Guidry last night.

Scott McGregor, who has given up 20 runs while losing his three starts this season, was working on a two-hitter when the Yanks broke the game open.

### U.S. defends linking aid to human rights

VIENNA, April 25 (R). — The United States today stoutly defended its policy of linking human rights to the allocation of financial aid for developing countries.

U.S. Assistant Secretary Fred Bergsten, addressing the Governing Board of the Asian Development Bank, said Washington would continue "to incorporate concern for human rights into the activities of the development banks."

"We believe that the goals and purposes of the banks must encompass a broad range of fundamental concerns, including human rights as well as freedom from economic privation and want," he told the bank's 11th annual board meeting here.

The U.S. has refused to grant financial assistance to seven developing countries — including bank members Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia — because of their human rights record.

President Carter, in his strongest broadside to date against any single country for its human rights performance, singled out Cambodia last weekend as "the worst violator of human rights in the world today."

The seven consecutive singles fell one shy of the league record set by the Washington Senators against the Cleveland Indians on May 7, 1951. The Major League record for most consecutive hits of any kind in an inning is ten and was last accomplished in 1920.

Mr. Guidry allowed six hits, and an unearned run in the seventh, before being relieved by Rich Gossage in the eighth.

In other American League action, Steve Dillard tripled home two runs and Aurelio Rodriguez homered, leading Jack Billingham and the Detroit Tigers to a 4-1 victory over the Chicago White Sox.

Johnny Grubb and Andre Thornton delivered run-scoring doubles in the first inning and the Cleveland Indians went on to beat the Toronto Blue Jays 4-3.

Tom Poquette slapped a two-run, sixth-inning homer to key a six-run Kansas City uprising and the Royals stormed from behind to whip the Texas Rangers 8-6.

Rain postponed an American League game on the West Coast between Minnesota and Oakland.

In the National League, Randy Lerch pitched a six-hitter and drove in three runs with a home run and double as the Philadelphia Phillies defeated the Chicago Cubs 12-2.

An eighth-inning double steal by Omar Moreno and Dave Parker and an ensuing error by New York third baseman Bobby Valentine helped the Pittsburgh Pirates beat the Mets 4-2.

Dave Cash and Andre Dawson stroked run-scoring singles off reliever Mark Little in the seventh inning to break a 3-3 tie and the Montreal Expos went in to beat the St. Louis Cardinals 5-3.

Dennis Walling's pinch single scored pinch-runner Julio Gonzalez from third base with two out in the tenth inning to give the Houston Astros a 4-3 victory over the San Diego Padres.

In a late American League game, Leon Roberts singled home in the 12th inning to give the Seattle Mariners a 6-5 victory over the California Angels, after Nolan Ryan put out 16 batters in the first nine innings.

### Baseball standings and results after Monday's games:

#### NATIONAL LEAGUE:

EAST:	W	L	PCT.	GB
Montreal	9	5	.643	—
Chicago	8	7	.533	1 1/2
New York	9	8	.529	1 1/2
Philadelphia	6	8	.500	2
Pittsburgh	6	7	.462	2 1/2
St. Louis	5	10	.333	4 1/2
WEST:				
Cincinnati	11	5	.688	—
Los Angeles	10	6	.625	1 1/2
San Francisco	7	7	.500	3 1/2
Houston	8	9	.471	3 1/2
Atlanta	3	11	.214	7

#### Monday's games:

Montreal 5, St. Louis 3  
Pittsburgh 4, New York 2  
Philadelphia 12, Chicago 2  
Houston 4, San Diego 3, 10 innings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE:

EAST:	W	L	PCT.	GB
Detroit	10	3	.769	—
Boston	10	5	.667	1
Milwaukee	8	7	.533	3
New York	7	8	.467	3
Cleveland	6	7	.462	4
Baltimore	5	10	.333	6
Toronto	5	10	.333	6
WEST:				
Kansas City	11	2	.846	—
Oakland	11	3	.786	1 1/2
California	10	5	.667	2
Chicago	5	8	.385	6
Minnesota	6	11	.353	7
Seattle	6	14	.300	8 1/2
Texas	3	10	.231	8

#### Monday's games:

Cleveland 4, Toronto 2  
Detroit 4, Chicago 1  
New York 8, Baltimore 2  
Kansas City 8, Texas 6

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON, (R). — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies against the dollar at the close of inter-bank trading on the London foreign exchange market last night. Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling	1.8145/52	U.S. dollars
One dollar	2.0777/92	West German marks
	2.2185/95	Dutch guilders
	1.9550/70	Swiss francs
	32.27/30	Belgian francs
	4.6200/30	French francs
	867.80/\$68.55	Italian lire
	227.25/45	Japanese yen
	4.6580/90	Swedish crowns
	5.4365/95	Norwegian crowns
	5.7135/65	Danish crowns

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

Not received

Price of gold closed in London Tuesday at \$168.29/oz.

# ANNAN MARKETPLACE

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FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1978

## Your Daily HOROSCOPE

from the CARROLL RICHTER INSTITUTE

**GENERAL TENDENCIES:** A day when you can make interesting decisions and get desired results. Sit back and figure out what obstacles are to be overcome and then take positive steps to attain your aims.

**ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19)** You are anxious to engage in activities that will help you advance, so follow through wisely. Personal aims can easily be attained.

**TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20)** Adopt a more positive attitude in your business dealings and gain the respect of others. Avoid unnecessary expenditure of money.

**GEMINI (May 21 to June 21)** An associate could annoy you considerably, but you must use diplomacy in order to gain your objective. Try to please your mate more.

**MOON-CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21)** Make plans to have greater abundance in the days ahead. Be careful in motion today and avoid possible accident.

**LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21)** The planets are not favorable today, so take it easy and don't jeopardize the good results of recent days. Relax at home tonight.

**VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22)** Listen to complaints of family members instead of airing your own so much. Sidelstep one who is making trouble for you.

**LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22)** Much care must be exercised in motion today or you could meet with an unfortunate accident. Strive for happiness.

**SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21)** Be sure not to invest more than you can afford or you could regret it later. Don't neglect to pay important bills.

**SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21)** Think before you speak today or you could find yourself in a heap of trouble. Be sure to handle business affairs wisely.

**CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20)** Take pains to handle routine tasks in an efficient manner at this time. Show others that you are very hospitable.

**AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19)** Keep busy at tasks that can bring you increased income in the days ahead. Plan how to gain your finest aims.

**PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20)** Higher-ups are under pressure and should not be criticized, but try to be helpful instead. Express happiness with family members.

# Portugal enjoys uneasy democracy with the Communists and military sharpening knives

By Jimmy Burns

LISBON, (F.T.) — Private Vice and Public Virtues, a rather beautifully made film which subtly mixes historical detail with a generous dose of "soft-porn", is playing to packed audiences in Lisbon. It is a lingering film with intellectual pretensions and during most of it the majority of the Portuguese watching are bored stiff.

The exception is one episode which shows a troop of travelling clowns doing a rather vulgar "take-off" of their country's government ministers, and leading personalities such as the chief of police and the chief of the armed forces. The audience reacts to this with unanimous delight.

Graffiti fading

Four years after a popularly backed military coup officially put an end to the twentieth century's oldest fascist regime, scepticism has set in among large sectors of the population who have come to judge politics as a game played solely by men in authority who talk much too much and do much too little. Four years after the Revolution of April filled Lisbon's streets with red carnations, songs, and promises, those same streets look dirty, the graffiti are fading and torn posters flap on the walls.

The political pendulum has

swung backwards and forwards in those four years despite the temporary freedom experienced with the downfall of the old regime. This was followed by the attempts of impatient army officers supported by their civilian counterparts to dictate the political process.

Political bickering formed the background to coups and counter-coups from left and right. The government of alliances between Socialist and Christian Democrats which has been governing Portugal for just over two months claims to have brought the pendulum reassuringly back to the centre and assures international opinion that it is capable of survival.

It points to a series of factors, which it claims, forms the basis of this assumption: a parliamentary majority, a dampened opposition, a military purged of its political elements and firmly on its way back to the barracks, and above all a feeling of national exhaustion after months of fruitless political discussion, which left the central problem of the economy unresolved.

All these factors, the government claims, should not only assure international opinion that Portugal is at peace but that it is worthy of much needed international political and economic support.

The central problem remains the economy. Portugal has a crippling balance of payments

Four years after the demise of the old fascist regime Portugal enjoys only a very uneasy democracy. The economy is in bad trouble, and the Communists and the military are sharpening their knives.

deficit of \$1.3bn. Figures published early last month showed that during 1977, the country's trade deficit experienced an all-time high: \$2.8bn. compared to \$1.8bn. in 1976.

In order to cover the deficit, Portugal has had to increase its level of external debt and to draw down on its gold and foreign exchange reserves, becoming effectively Europe's biggest borrower. At the end of last February, outstanding foreign debts stood at \$4.3bn. A \$800m. international medium-term loan agreement, which the government is trying to negotiate with the International Monetary Fund, means that however much the government minister of finance tries to put his house in order Portugal, for the moment, must go on borrowing if she is to survive.

Playing on its parliamentary majority which ensures safe passage for legislation, the government is introducing a austerity step by step.

On March 15 the cabinet approved the budget for 1978 which aims to sharply cut back on public and private spending through an increase in direct and indirect taxation of ten per cent on capital gains,

20-30 per cent in sales tax, and heavier duties on cinema and theatre tickets, tobacco, and transport. All told, the government expects the tax increases to bring in nearly 40 per cent more tax revenue than last year.

The budget was accompanied by the government's medium-term economic plan which set out future policies with regards to industry, particularly those stimulating exports and substituting imports.

The programme as a whole would be backed up by a tighter control on prices and wages.

Growth cut sought

The government hopes that the net result of the stabilisation programme will be to cut the growth rate (last year it was almost six per cent) to three per cent, and inflation (last year it spiralled to just over 27 per cent) to 20 per cent.

The ability of the government to see that these measures are actually put into practice as a major step towards solving the country's crippling balance of payments deficit depends on the stability of the

factors which it claims are momentarily neutralised.

A parliamentary majority may insure legislation but not necessarily national consensus, particularly in the present climate of political disillusionment.

The Communist Party, controlling as it does over 80 per cent of Portuguese labour, remains the opposition party with the greatest extra-parliamentary power. The latest austerity package promises to put relations between the government and labour severely to the test in the coming months, so that the political attitude of the Communist Party is central.

So far the communists have made it plainly obvious that they disapprove of the government's plans. As far as they are concerned, the economic policies represent a clear threat to the revolutionary gains of the past four years, both in industry and agriculture. With the prime-minister publicly stating that the country should forget about socialism for the time being and get down to the business of solving her economy, the scene is set, the communists claim, for the return of big capital.

They remain moreover unconvinced by the government's argument that the stiff austerity programme will not necessarily lead to a rise in unemployment (already running at 16 per cent). The tight credit squeeze included in

the government plan will inevitably lead to the closing down of industrial units which cannot justify continuing losses, and therefore more people will be thrown onto the streets.

Democracy's last chance

For the moment though the sharp words of the communists have not yet materialised into action. There have been isolated strikes during the past few weeks, but nothing approaching a concerted industrial action to bring down the government.

The feeling here is that no small measure of labour's moderation is due to a genuine fear that after months of political and economic crisis, the ultimate arbiters of the nation's fate, the armed forces, see the present government as the last chance for democracy to prove itself.

Contrary to what the Portuguese government may believe, the soldiers are not marching back to the barracks in unison. Within the military high command there are a number of generals keeping a careful eye on the politicians and prepared to step in if the situation is allowed to get out of hand.

Unlike the ordinary people in the film theatre, the generals have little time for laughter...

-- Financial Times News-Features

## Tanzanians aim to put the record straight on Dr. Livingstone's two African helpers

By Tadeo Malili

DAR ES SALAAM, (WFS) — The Tanzanian government has launched a research project on Chuma and Susi, the tribesmen who led the 11-month trek which took the body of explorer David Livingstone from the interior back to the coast 105 years ago in May.

The order for the study by the Ministry of National Culture came from President Julius Nyerere, and the Tanzanians are concerned with putting the record straight in regard to the Livingstone legend.

Dr. Livingstone, who was

born in March, 1813, in Scotland, died on May 1, 1873, in the village of Chitambo now in Zambia. With him at the end were his loyal servants, Chuma and Susi, who determined to take his body through the bush to the coast at Bagamoyo, where it was laid to rest in a chapel. Finally, the body was returned to Britain and buried in Westminster Abbey in 1874, the fitting resting place for a national hero.

It is certain that without Chuma and Susi the famous explorer's remains would have been buried in remote bush. The motive for their actions is what the study is all about.

When the explorer David Livingstone died 105 years ago in what is now Zambia, two African helpers organised the hazardous 11-month trek to take his body safely back to the coast. Now a study is seeking to give Susi and Chuma their rightful place in history.

ut, and Dr. Afraeli Mose, the man in charge of the project, says of Chuma and Susi: "To them, Dr. Livingstone was not a white man, but a companion. They went with him wherever he went in complete devotion, not as explorers but as his companions, during leisure times and during hard times, when they had to experience hardships and difficulties beyond human endurance."

To correct distortions

He said that over-zealous historians in the West had tried to glorify Livingstone and had thus tried to obliterate the need for any decent mention of the two tribesmen and their colleagues. "Let me have

ten to mention that the purpose of this project is not to tarnish any of Dr. Livingstone's achievements, including that of enriching the understanding of Africa to the outside world, but to correct distortions about the role of the two men in the missionary's explorations."

The project is expected to be completed in about 18 months and will try to show the African people and the world at large the African cultural foundations of the conduct of Chuma and Susi. Dr. Livingstone, the first European to discover Victoria Falls, which he named after his Queen, arrived in Africa in 1841, and spent most of the rest of his life treading where no European had trod before in Africa.

He did, however, make a little known trip elsewhere -- to Bombay. In 1864 Dr. Livingstone, short of money, took his boat, the Lady Nyassa, across the Indian Ocean to Bombay to sell her. He got £2,300 for the vessel (in those days a huge sum of money) and invested it in a Bombay bank which, unfortunately, failed shortly after.

Dr. Livingstone lost every penny, but local merchants organised a subscription for him which raised more than £600 and the government gave him the job of taking back to Zanzibar a steamship, a gift from Bombay to the sultan.

With him on his trip across the Indian Ocean Dr. Livingstone had Indian crewmen from the Bombay Marine Division, and also some African boys from the school set up at Nasik northeast of Bombay for the education of freed African slaves. One of them -- Jacob Wainwright -- was with Dr. Livingstone when he died and took part in the heroic trek to the coast.

Arriving back in East Africa in 1866, Livingstone determined to locate the source of the Nile. He recruited two former slaves, who had been

freed by his campaign against slave-trading -- Susi, from the Myhabo tribe, and Chuma, whose tribe has not yet been established.

Dr. Livingstone died in what is now Zambia, weakened by illness and disease. The servants prepared their master's body and buried his bear at Chitambo, with Wainwright, who had been baptised as a Christian, officiating. The body was enclosed in a tree bark box, wrapped in sailcloth suspended from a pole and carried by two men.

The journey

The journey -- with Susi and Chuma leading the other servants -- covered hundreds of miles, and once they had to fight. At Unyanymbe, they were asked to bury the body, but insisted on continuing all the way to Bagamoyo.

When Dr. Livingstone's body was finally shipped back to England, only Wainwright went with it, but later on Susi and Chuma also went to Britain for a visit. Little is known about their lives when they returned to Zanzibar, but they did both marry and raise children. They were both baptised later, and took Christian names (David for Susi and James for Chuma). To become a Christian, Chuma renounced polygamy.

They died at the beginning of the century, and the project hopes to trace either their children or grandchildren to get more information about the two men.

Dr. Mose says that their determination to give honourable treatment to their master's body tends to contradict claims that Africans of that day and age were "uncivilised." He added: "We have to show our people the foundations of their traditions and try to remove the distortions that African traditions were very bad, as the colonialists tried to brand them."

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ARE YOU SURE MY FIVE BUCKS WILL BE SAFE, JULIUS?

SURE, JEFF! I'LL PUT IT IN THIS OLD PURSE AND LAY IT ON THE SIDEWALK!

MUTT'S SUCH A WISE GUY, HE'LL FIGURE IT'S THE OLD APRIL FOOL JOKE AND PASS IT BY!

THEN WE'LL PICK IT UP ON MUTT! GET SET - HERE HE COMES!

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SUBWAY BLVD. SLATE ST.

DID YOU EVER HAVE ONE OF THOSE DAYS WHEN YOU JUST CAN'T GET IT ALL TOGETHER?

### THE BETTER HALF By Barnes





# South Africa accepts Western plan for Namibian settlement

CAPE TOWN, South Africa, April 25 (Agencies). — South African Prime Minister John Vorster announced today that his government has accepted the Western proposals for a settlement in South West Africa (Namibia). Mr. Vorster's announcement in parliament could clear the way for elections in the territory and internationally recognised independence by year's end.

The leader of the major opposition to South African administration in the disputed territory, Sam Nujoma, of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO), has not yet replied to the Western proposals.

## Korean Air Lines cuts 707's from polar route

SEOUL, April 25 (R). — Korean Air Lines (KAL) said today it was replacing Boeing 707's like the one shot up over Russia with Douglas DC-10 planes on its trans-polar route. The DC-10 has more sophisticated navigational equipment.

No official report has yet been issued on how a 707 on KAL's Paris-Seoul service last Thursday strayed 1,000 miles off course and across the strategic Murmansk area of the Soviet Union.

A KAL spokesman noted today that the newer DC-10 carries a computer system to keep it exactly on course, a system with which no 707 aircraft of any airline is equipped.

The Russians have detained KAL Captain Kim Chang-kyu, who crash-landed his plane on a frozen lake after the attack, and his navigator, Lee Kim-shik.

South Korea has no diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and has asked the United States to provide consular protection for the two men.

Foreign Minister Park Tong-jin said today they were now believed to be in Leningrad, being questioned by Soviet authorities. The minister said he understood that they would not be detained much longer.

The government began its own inquiry into the incident today.

# West Bank Arab leaders' hopes for peace fall sharply as Dayan goes to U.S. again

HEBRON, West Bank, April 25 (R). — Peace hopes among Arab leaders on the West Bank have fallen sharply as Israel's Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan prepares for another mission to Washington.

Mr. Dayan, who leaves today, will take Israel's latest ideas on the key United Nations Resolution 242, official sources in occupied Jerusalem, said.

These Israeli ideas on complying with the resolution's demand for withdrawal from captured Arab land appear to fall far short of aspirations nursed on the West Bank.

As announced so far, the Israeli view is that Prime Minister Menachem Begin's offer of limited Arab self-rule under continued Israeli military control fulfills the requirements of Resolution 242.

Hebron's Mayor Fahd Kawasma told Reuters: "There is not one person in all the one million Palestinians under Israeli occupation who will accept this occupation for ever."

### Sadat initiative finished

In common with other Arab mayors in the area, Mr. Kawasma said he thought the

peace initiative launched by President Anwar Sadat with his visit to Jerusalem in November had as good as collapsed.

"Nothing is left now, Sadat was mistaken," Mr. Kawasma said.

Among other mayors who echoed this view was Mayor Elias Freij of Bethlehem, considered one of the most moderate of West Bank leaders.

"The Sadat initiative is completely finished. Israel has unmasked her intentions regarding the occupied territories," Mr. Freij said. "Any intelligent human being understands that 242 means withdrawal from occupied territories."

In nearby Hittin, Mayor Mohammad Hassan Milhem said: "The Sadat initiative finished little by little... self-rule with the presence of Israeli troops is just a continuation of the present situation."

The sources in Jerusalem said that Mr. Dayan, in his talks with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, was not prepared to hold out the prospect of an eventual Israeli troop withdrawal from the West Bank of Gaza.

Mr. Dayan's visit to Washington comes shortly before

Premier Menachem Begin leaves on a trip to the United States which is expected to include a meeting with President Carter. A spokesman in Mr. Begin's office said Monday that the premier would probably see Mr. Carter on May 1 or 2.

### Administrative withdrawal

In the Dayan definition, self-rule amounts to "administrative withdrawal" since the functions of the present military administration will be handed over to a civilian Arab administration.

Israel's military command, however, would retain control of security and public order.

The government's policy towards the West Bank - and the rift this has brought with the United States - has roused disquiet inside Israel. The latest sign of opposition came from 350 academics who signed a resolution of support for the Peace Now movement.

Led by reserve army officers, this movement urges territorial compromise on the West Bank.

At the same time public opinion polls and other indicators show substantial support in Israel for the government's view.

There is a deep fear that returning the West Bank to Arab control would eventually leave Israel with a hostile state sited in dangerously close range of Israel's main population centres.

### Unreal threat

The Arab mayors dismissed the threat as unreal.

"How could we destroy Israel?" asked Mayor Kawasma. "We would be one million people without armies, without guns, without anything."

## Christian Democrat, Conservative leaders forge European union

SALZBURG, Austria, April 25 (R). — Christian Democrat and conservative leader from 15 countries forged a European alliance yesterday to fight what they called the growing threat of political extremism.

Forming a new European Democratic Union (EDU), the heads of 18 centre-right parties pledged to work together to preserve multi-party democracy and combat the influence of both rightwing and leftwing extremist groups.

They agreed to set up working groups and organise annual leadership meetings to coordinate activities and to promote their philosophy on current social and political problems.

Party spokesmen said the EDU was envisaged as a counter-balance to the long-established socialist international, which groups about 60 Socialist and Social Democratic Parties.

British Conservative Party Leader Margaret Thatcher and West German opposition chiefs Helmut Kohl and Franz-Josef Strauss were among delegates at the one-day founding conference in Klesheim Palace, outside Salzburg.

## Brezhnev: USSR will not produce own neutron bomb

MOSCOW, April 25 (R). — President Leonid Brezhnev said today the Soviet Union would refrain from starting production of its own neutron bomb in response to President Carter's decision to defer making the weapon.

But in a speech to a Congress of the Komsomol Young Communists' League, he indicated that no further response would be forthcoming from the Kremlin in answer to Washington's gesture.

Mr. Brezhnev said the Soviet Union itself was taking active steps to prevent development of the neutron bomb, which he described as "an especially inhuman weapon of mass annihilation."

He also recalled a proposal he made earlier this year for the two super-powers to jointly renounce production of the weapon.

## Hanna sentenced for accepting S. Korean bribe

WASHINGTON, April 25 (R). — Former California Congressman Richard Hanna was yesterday sentenced to six to 30 months in prison, the first person jailed in connection with the South Korean congressional bribery scandal.

U.S. District Court Judge William Bryant sentenced Mr. Hanna, 63, a California Democrat who left the House in 1975, on a single count of conspiring to defraud the United States government.

Mr. Hanna, who apologized to the court and to the American people yesterday for his actions, had pleaded guilty on March 17 to the charge as part of a plea bargain in which he admitted taking \$200,000 from Korean businessman Tongsun Park.

In exchange for his guilty plea as part of the bargaining, the Justice Department dropped 39 other charges against him, including mail fraud and failure to register as an agent of a foreign government.

Mr. Hanna was charged with killing six people, mostly young women, and maiming seven others during a year-long spree in which he stalked his victims with a .44 calibre pistol and later wrote taunting letters to police.

He was ordered to stand trial for the murder of Stacey Mosowitz, the last of the "Son of Sam" victims who was shot dead last July while sitting in a car with a friend.

NEW YORK, April 25 (R). — The man accused of the "Son of Sam" killings that terrorized New York for a year was ordered yesterday to stand trial for murder on May 8 after a judge ruled he was mentally competent.

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# Vance to meet Senate committee to iron out plans to sell jet fighters to Egypt, Saudi Arabia

WASHINGTON, April 25 (AP). — President Jimmy Carter agreed yesterday to have Secretary of State Cyrus Vance meet with members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in an effort to reach an accommodation on the administration's plan to sell jet fighters to Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

Senator Frank Church of Idaho said he and other members of the committee were invited to meet with Mr. Vance at the State Department on Wednesday.

At a meeting at the White House, Mr. Church told Mr. Carter that unless the proposal, which includes planes for

Israel, as well as the two Arab nations, is altered, the Foreign Relations Committee would recommend rejection of the deal.

However, the senator indicated that he would be agreeable to a change which called for removal of bomb racks from the planes sold to Saudi Arabia and also placed restrictions on where they could be stationed.

Mr. Church said he also urged Mr. Carter to drop his insistence that the sales to the three countries be treated as a package with each element dependent on acceptance of the others.

Mr. Church said Mr. Carter

listened but was noncommittal. Around the time Mr. Carter met with Mr. Church in the rose garden, Press Secretary Jody Powell told reporters that the administration planned to go ahead with plans to send the proposal to Congress on Wednesday.

Mr. Powell indicated the only thing that could delay arrival of the package on Capitol Hill could be the possibility of a last-minute agreement with opponents of the sales to improve chances for passage.

Mr. Powell said that in no event would Mr. Carter agree to scale back planned sales of jet warplanes to Israel, Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

## Somali guerrillas claim capture of Ethiopian military base

MOGADISHU, April 25 (R). — Somali guerrillas fighting in the northern Ogaden today claimed to have captured an Ethiopian military base in the heart of the Jijima mountains, the natural northern border of the disputed desert region.

The Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF) said in the daily guerrilla bulletin Danab its men captured the Jijima base at Jarso on the road through the rain-soaked mountain passes between Jijiga and Fiyadibiro.

The report said in the battle on April 20 more than 80 enemy troops were killed and eight military vehicles destroyed.

The WSLF also claimed to have killed 174 enemy forces, including eight high-ranking Cuban officers fighting with the Ethiopians, in an attack on a village on the road south from Jijiga to Degahabur.

## Son of Sam ordered to stand trial

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## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

DEBIA

BEDRY

TANEBE

CALDIP

Print answer here: THE

Yesterday's Jumbles: FOUNT MANGE ASYLUM PERMIT

Answer: There's nothing to say for such acting! — PANTOMIME



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: THE

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## GOORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

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North-South vulnerable.

South deals.

NORTH

♠ KQJ6

♥ AKQJ10

♦ J52

WEST

♠ 9743

♥ 65

♦ Q94

♣ AQ94

SOUTH

♠ A1052

♥ 7

♦ AK6

♣ J10852

The bidding:

South West North East

1♠ Pass 1♥ Pass

1♠ Pass 4♠ Pass

4♠ Pass 6♠ Pass

Pass Pass

Opening lead: Three of ♣.

if trumps were 3-2, declarer won in dummy and led a spade to the ten. When East showed out, declarer could count only eleven tricks. He decided to score his twelfth via club ruff in dummy, so he led the jack of clubs.

West won the queen and found a brilliant defense—he returned a heart. Suddenly declarer realized his predicament. If he ruffed a club in dummy, he would have no entry to the hearts. Instead, he drew all the trumps, then ran the hearts. He later cashed the ace-king of diamonds in the hope of dropping the queen, but when that failed he could gather only eleven tricks.

The defense was stunning—West's heart return is one of the best plays we have come across in some time. Nevertheless, we fault South for failing to spot a dummy reversal that would have landed his contract easily.

When the second trump lead reveals the 4-1 trump break, declarer should cash the ace-king of diamonds, then cross to dummy with a heart. He cashes one more heart on which he discards a diamond. Now declarer can ruff a diamond in his hand with the ace of trumps, cross to dummy with a trump, draw the last trump and run the hearts. Declarer simply concedes a club after taking the first twelve tricks.

Study the play of this hand, then decide if any player erred. If so, who and why?

North-South did well to reach a spade slam on a good fit and a key singleton. North's jump to four clubs was a "splinter" bid, showing the values for game with spades as trump and a singleton in the bid suit.

South cue-bid his diamond control and North needed no further encouragement to contract for the small slam.

West led a trump, and since the hand was a spread

ACROSS	25 Very, in Versailles	46 Except	11 Pain
1 Spoke	26 Instant	47 Association of farmers	12 Crystal
5 Took out	29 Adapts	50 Uttered	13 Aphrodisiac
10 Foundation	33 Turn away	54 Rhinoceros	21 Undersized
14 Cartoonist-inventor	34 Flatfish	55 Dewy	23 Sports official, for short
15 Wrathful	35 A—in the door	57 Auditory verb	25 House sign
16 Cake decorator	36 Newspaper section, for short	58 Islets	26 French revolutionary
17 Water: Sp.	37 Recorded	59 Stockholm native	27 Molding
18 Leguminous plant	38 Top-drawer	60 Essayist	28 Iron or tin
19 Current: comb. form	39 Sen. Cranston	61 Mark of reproach	29 Thicket
20 Pallet	40 Iron oxide	62 Over	30 Alex Haley work
22 Superior's directions	41 Frequently	63 Paper money quantity	31 French painter
24 Cause: trans	42 Endure	64 Magician's word	32 Boar's scy
	44 Magician's word		33 Fry
			37 Navigates
			41 Whole
			43 Dust cloth
			44 Patched
			46 Ego
			47 Clutch
			48 Guard bar
			49 Singing voice
			50 Born and—
			51 Circle of light
			52 Bad
			53 Big, on dirty
			56 Confess

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

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in cooperation with  
**GULF AIR**

announces the starting of a new joint route to Ras Al Khaimah as of May 1, 1978, as follows:

Mondays and Thursdays: From Amman to Ras Al Khaimah, via Abu Dhabi.  
Departure, Amman 9:00 p.m.  
Arrival, Ras Al Khaimah 2:15 a.m.

Tuesdays and Fridays: From Ras Al Khaimah to Amman, via Abu Dhabi.  
Departure, Ras Al Khaimah 5:45 a.m.  
Arrival, Amman 9:15 a.m.

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On the occasion of converting the supermarket into a wholesale business, the management, of the Seven Seas Supermarket, near the Housing Bank Wadi Seer Street Announces a 10 per cent discount sale on the goods in stock.  
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